

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS
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BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1920

{Sixteen
Pages}

VOL. XII, NO. 159

RESOLUTION ASKS PROBABLE COST OF ARMENIA MANDATE

Information Requested as to Number of Troops Required and Other Details—Question to Be Made a Campaign Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, was unable to appear as requested by the House Foreign Affairs Committee to inform the committee on the State Department's attitude toward an Armenian mandate. Mr. Colby sent word to Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, that the President's reception of the British Ambassador and other matters had made it impossible for the Secretary to go before the committee. He wrote that he might be able to appear tomorrow and a meeting has been called for that day. It is the purpose of the Republican leaders to bring the question of an Armenian mandate before Congress and before the country as speedily as possible. This is a change from the first plan, which was to pigeonhole the proposal until after the political conventions. Opposition to the mandate was so strong, however, that it was decided to act on the request at once.

Adverse Action Planned

Both the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate now plan adverse action on the mandate. Conferences held by Republican leaders of both houses during the last two days have resulted in a decision to make the question of an Armenian mandate an issue in the campaign.

The Foreign Relations Committee will meet today to consider the President's request. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, said yesterday that it was doubtful whether more than one meeting of the committee would be required, since sentiment of the committee members was almost unanimously opposed to the mandate.

The text of the resolution introduced by William E. Mason (R.), Representative from Illinois, embodying the questions that the House Foreign Affairs Committee was to have asked Secretary Colby, introduced in the House yesterday follows:

"Whereas, The President of the United States is asking for power to assume a mandate over Armenia, and
"Whereas, The Congress of the United States has no official information as to the cost in American lives and American treasure, and

Questions For President

"Whereas, It is most important that the Congress should know before adding to the burden of the over-taxed people, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if it be not inconsistent with public good, to state through the Departments of War, Navy and Treasury

"(1) What boundaries are in dispute between the Russian Government and the Armenian Government.

"(2) What boundaries are in dispute between Armenia and Turkey.

"(3) How many officers and men it will take to negotiate the process of a mandate.

"(4) How are such military forces to be divided as among infantry, artillery and cavalry.

"(5) What means of transportation are at hand for conveying our troops to Armenia, what will be the expense of transportation and whether or not the President has any agreement with the other nations of the world that lie between the United States and Armenia.

"(6) What is the estimate of the number of men necessary in case he enters into war with Turkey.

"(7) What is the estimate of the number of men required if he enters into war with Russia.

"(8) What is the estimated number of officers and men in case the United States becomes involved in war with both Russia and Turkey.

"(9) Is it intended that the American Navy should take part in sustaining our mandate over Armenia?

Inquiry as to Numbers of Seamen

"(10) If so, where is the nearest point that our navy can reach the territory of Armenia and how many of the American warships will be necessary, in the opinion of the executive, to use in this mandate, and how many seamen and marines, in the opinion of the President, will be necessary to accomplish the mandate.

"(11) Does the commander-in-chief of the army and navy intend to use the American soldiers for laborers as he did in northern Russia and Siberia, or does he intend to use them as policemen to guard the street corners, as he is now doing in Germany?

"(12) If it be not inconsistent with public good to let the Congress know if he has made an endeavor to exchange mandates with Great Britain, to the end that the United States could have a mandate for the oil fields of Persia and allow Great Britain the honor to take the mandate in Armenia.

"(13) Also the commander-in-chief of the army and navy is to state whether he intends to take the soldiers and marines now in the regular force

or call for volunteers, or whether he intends to exercise his right of conscription, to the end that American youths may be conscripted under emergencies which are likely to arise in the forceful establishment of the American mandate in Armenia.

"(14) What agreement, if any he has made with Russia, Turkey, and Armenia, as to the return of American dead who may waste their lives in Armenia.

"(15) If given power to assume a mandate over Armenia, will he be governed in his civil and military movements by the orders of the covenant of the League of Nations as agreed to by him, or will he be governed by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

MEXICO TO INVITE OUTSIDE CAPITAL

Changes in Constitution Are Promised—New Progressive Policy Regarding Concessions and Land Tenures Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The de facto government in Mexico will amend the Constitution of 1917 in such a way as to make its provisions "reasonable," it was learned in Washington yesterday.

Informants of The Christian Science Monitor early in the revolutionary movement declared that Gen. Alvaro Obregon, in spite of certain statements which tended to indicate allegiance to the Constitution of 1917, was considered in well-informed quarters to favor the Constitution of 1857, the fundamental law of Mexico during the Diaz regime. Although a return to that instrument is perhaps unlikely, "amendment" of the present Constitution in a way to promote the interests of certain foreign investors in oil and mining properties is now expected.

In fact, there is reason to believe that investors and others fully expect Mexico to be opened for development along their own particular lines so long as the present government endures.

Revision of the regulations concerning land tenure and taxation along lines favored by the investigating interests would undoubtedly tend to relieve conditions in Mexico to some extent, and would give the de facto government support from the concessionaires.

The elimination of Venustiano Carranza apparently leaves the opposition to the de facto government without any powerful figure about whom a counter movement could develop.

General Obregon is the most popular of the military leaders, and Gen. Pablo Gonzalez is, for the present at least, working closely with him. General Gonzalez lacks the personal popularity of General Obregon, but has the support of candid interests among the Mexicans.

Although he has announced his unwillingness to be a presidential candidate at the elections in September, and is apparently without political ambition for the present, it would not be surprising if General Gonzalez, when the de facto government is operating with assurance, should receive some important honorary position which would take him out of Mexico.

His presence there later might become a disturbing factor, it is said.

As for Francisco Villa, revolutionary representative in Washington expressing confidence that he will readily be brought into line with the de facto government if the proper persons are sent to negotiate with him.

New Cabinet Officers

Adolfo de la Huerta, provisional President, has explained that the postponement of the elections is made in order that General Obregon may retire from the army and resume a civilian status, in accordance with Mexican law regulating presidential campaigns. The provisional Cabinet is expected to contain representatives both of General Obregon and General Gonzalez, and Sanchez Azcona, a Gonzalez, is said to be slated for the position of Minister of Foreign Relations.

Rafael Zubaran, an Obregonista, will be Minister of the Interior, and Gen. Salvador Alvarado, Minister of Finance, according to current information.

Two United States citizens are reported held by bandits in Chihuahua—Homer Carr and a "MacDonald."

Homer Carr is a mining engineer of the American Smelting and Refining Company, whose home is in New York.

The popular demonstration at the service for Mr. Carranza is said by the Mexico City press to have been an overwhelming manifestation of affection for the former ruler. Gen. Rudolfo Herrera, whom the de facto government charges with responsibility for the assassination of the former President, has been ordered by General Obregon to report to the capital, it is said by the Mexican City press.

Ygnacio Bonillas, former Ambassador to the United States, is detained in the Mexico City Penitentiary, the State Department. Luis Cabrera is said by revolutionists also to be detained. Certain generals of Mr. Carranza's party have been released, but generals Murguia, Barragan, Urquiza and a few others are still detained.

PRESIDENT GREETED BRITISH ENVOY

Sir Auckland Geddes and Augusto C. de Alencar, Ambassador from Brazil, Are Received at the White House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson yesterday received the Ambassadors from Brazil and from Great Britain, Augusto Cochrane de Alencar and Sir Auckland Geddes, respectively. The presentation of the Brazilian Ambassador was made first by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, and was followed immediately by that of Sir Auckland Geddes. Cordial expressions of sympathy, with the desire that the United States and Great Britain may continue their friendship, were expressed by the President and Sir Auckland Geddes. In presenting his letters of credence, the latter said:

"Mr. President: His Majesty, my King, has instructed me to deliver to you this letter and to say that it is his desire that I should, at the first possible moment, renew to you, sir, his assurances of the lively interest which he takes in everything that promotes the welfare and prosperity of the United States of America.

Message from King

"Immediately before I left his Court of St. James I had the honor of being received in audience by him, when he charged me particularly to express to you, sir, the vivid sense of pleasurable recollection with which he remembers Your Excellency's visit and that of Mrs. Wilson to him at Buckingham Palace.

"He has heard with deep emotion and regret of the loss of health from which you, sir, have unhappily suffered. He prays that it may be wholly temporary and of short duration and that Almighty God may restore you to your accustomed vigor.

"He has asked me also to thank you with the utmost warmth and cordiality for the gratifying reception and boundless hospitality which have been extended to his eldest son, His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, on each separate occasion on which he has visited the shores and land of this great nation.

"May I, Your Excellency, on behalf of those who were my colleagues, the members of the Administration of the United Kingdom, and on my own behalf, associate not only them, but also myself with each and all of the royal messages of affection, good will, and gratitude which has been my great good fortune and high honor to be permitted to deliver to you.

"I am devoutly thankful that I am able to say that I believe it to be the unanimous wish and hope of the British peoples, wherever they may be, that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of the United States of America and themselves may be strengthened and developed, and that no cloud of misunderstanding may ever arise between them.

"It will be my unceasing effort ever to serve the peoples whom I have the honor to represent, in the furtherance of their wish and hope."

The President's Reply

The President in his reply said: "Mr. Ambassador, it is, I am confident, quite unnecessary to say I accept with pleasure the letters at your hands whereby His Britannic Majesty accredits you as his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States, or that the gracious words of His Majesty which you interpret to me are warmly appreciated.

May I ask you to be so good to express to him my sincere thanks for his kindly interest and good wishes?

"I was glad, as were the people of the United States, to welcome His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales. We felt honored by his visit. I greatly regret that the state of my health at that time did not permit the amount of personal attention it was my wish to give both on his own account and as, in some measure, a return for the cordial welcome and generous hospitality which His Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen extended to Mrs. Wilson and myself on the occasion of our visit to London. That visit is most agreeably remembered by us and, while we recognize the reception accorded to us was not as individuals, we cannot dissociate ourselves altogether from its warmth and generosity, and are personally grateful.

Anglo-Saxon Good Will

"I trust that your government saw in the warmth of the greetings accorded to His Royal Highness a manifestation of the friendly good will which the people of the United States hold for those of Great Britain. Believing in the future, as it has been my endeavor in the past, to further the cordial relations and close ties of friendship which unite the two nations.

"Thanking you, and through you, those who were associated with you in government, for the kind and appreciated messages which you deliver on your own and their behalf, I am happy to accord you formal recognition in your exalted character, and trust that you will find your sojourn among us most agreeable."

Mr. de Alencar, when presented to the President, recalled the long period

of friendly relations between the United States and Brazil and the recent visit of the President of Brazil, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, to this country. In his reply the President said that it would be difficult to imagine any difference arising between the two countries that could not be adjusted under the usual method. He expressed the hope that the cordial relations between Brazil and the United States might be made even more intimate by a better acquaintanceship and that both countries might aid in the rehabilitation of the world after the war.

PROBABLE FALL OF GERMAN COALITION

New Grouping of Parties in Germany Makes Continuance of the Present Government Impossible—Elections on June 6

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—The German general elections are in full swing, but unproductive of signs of much interest or excitement. One cause is the still prevalent lack of interest on the part of the mass of the people toward anything other than the daily struggle for a means of livelihood, which is becoming ever more difficult owing to rising prices on the one hand, increasing unemployment on the other, due to shortage of raw materials. Another reason is that there is no great issue before the electors.

An appeal for the reestablishment of the existing coalition government is excluded, as each has a three-parts majority, the Socialists, Center, and Democrats fighting each a "lone hand." From this situation, parties to both the Right and Left are drawing advantage, and undoubtedly their ranks have been largely recruited.

The Independent Socialists are conducting a specially vigorous offensive against the Majority Party, which they accuse of being tools of the bourgeoisie, and also of being helpless against the militarists.

The von Kapp coup is interpreted as a proof of the latter and the expectation of its possible repetition has driven many workers into the camp of the Independents, who anticipate a three-fold increase of representation in the new parliament.

Nationalists are trying to make capital by nominating as candidates several popular war heroes, among others Captain Müller, commander of the famous cruiser Emden, and General von Gallwitz, winner of many victories on the Eastern front.

Polling day is June 6, Sunday, the voting taking place on a system of proportional representation, with a vote for everybody, men and women over the age of 20.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MESSAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—In a message of regret at his inability to attend the conference at Llandrindod Wells in connection with the League of Nations, Mr. Lloyd George said: "I sincerely trust that your meeting will be a great success. There is no part of the country where the great ideals of the League of Nations is better understood than Wales. The alternative to its success is too horrible to contemplate; war with its machinery of destruction so developed that civilization cannot survive; this is an alternative which we cannot afford to contemplate."

ROME-TOKYO FLIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—Lieutenant Ferraris in the Rome-to-Tokyo flight left Peking and arrived at Kow-patze on Sunday.

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Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$8.00; six months, \$4.50. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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WOOD FUND PUT AT MILLION DOLLARS

Palmer Campaign Managers Counsel for Interests Charged With Defrauding Government, the Senate Inquiry Reveals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Contributions to the approximate amount of \$1,000,000 already have been made to the central fund for the promotion of the candidacy of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood for the nomination on the Republican ticket in Chicago, the Senate subcommittee that is investigating the use of "slush funds" in the pre-convention campaign was told yesterday.

William Cooper Proctor, of the firm of Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio, who is president of the Leonard Wood campaign committee, testified that he had backed Major-General Wood to the extent of \$500,000, not as an outright gift, but to meet the financial exigencies of the campaign.

Attorneys for Prosecuted Firms

Another star witness of the day was C. C. Carlin, formerly member of Congress from Virginia, now one of the managers of the campaign of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General. The total contributed to the Palmer fund reached \$59,610, Mr. Carlin told the committee.

The hearing developed that Mr. Carlin, in charge of the Palmer boom in Washington, was counsel for Herbert Dupuy, formerly chairman of the board of directors of the Crucible Steel Company of Pennsylvania, which was charged with defrauding the government of taxes amounting to \$10,000,000, and also that John Bruce Sterling of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, another of the Palmer managers, was counsel for a second steel company which had similar trouble with the government and in which Mr. Dupuy is interested.

"Are you counsel for officers of the Crucible Steel Company?" asked Senator Kenyon.

Mr. Carlin said he was not, but admitted he was one of counsel for Mr. Dupuy, formerly chairman of the Crucible Steel board of directors.

Alleged Government Frauds

"That company defrauded the government of about \$10,000,000 of income and excess profits taxes and it is the attorney-general's business to prosecute them," continued Mr. Kenyon.

"I represent Mr. Dupuy in some matters before the Internal Revenue Bureau growing out of construction of the income tax statutes," replied Mr. Carlin. "Mr. Dupuy had retired from control of the company. I represent him in the matter of a claim of the government which concerns his own and his wife's income tax, and has nothing to do with the Crucible Steel case. They claim that he did not pay his full tax. We claim that Mr. Dupuy owed \$36,000, which he tendered; the government claims he should have paid about \$1,500,000, and an equal amount in penalties. I suppose it will be settled, and there has been no move for prosecution, and will be none, at least, until the civil liability is determined."

"Nor until after the election—or at least after the convention," Senator Kenyon remarked.

"Who forced the Crucible Steel Company to pay back that \$9,000,000?" asked Senator Reed.

Mr. Carlin said the matter was handled by Mr. Callan, deputy revenue commissioner.

Mr. Callan collected that \$9,000,000 from the Crucible Steel Company and then left the employ of the government and entered that of the Crucible

Steel Company," remarked Senator Reed. "When did that happen?"

"He left the government about April 1; I don't know when he went with the Crucible Steel. I learned about it while investigating the personal income tax matters with which I am connected."

"When were you first consulted by Dupuy?" asked Senator Reed.

"In February of this year," replied Mr. Carlin.

"Mr. Sterling of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, was the Palmer manager in Pennsylvania," said Senator Kenyon. "He is also one of the counsel in the Dupuy case. How does that happen when there is a strong bar in Pittsburgh? Why does his firm represent Dupuy?"

"Mr. Sterling's firm is a strong one, with a big practice in that part of Pennsylvania, including Pittsburgh," replied Mr. Carlin.

"How did you come to be engaged in the Dupuy case? Where did you get the influence that caused them to come to you?"

"I was recommended by some lawyer in New York; I don't remember who," replied Mr. Carlin. "You know, Senator, how lawyers get reputations, generally speaking, by reason of ability."

Wood Campaign Expenditures

Mr. Proctor said he was approached last August by the Leonard Wood League, and in October was asked to be chairman of the campaign committee, but declined because of political inexperience. Under pressure he finally yielded and took hold last January. We perfected organizations in all but one of the 48 states, California, being the exception. Our expenditures were chiefly for publicity. From my own business experience I considered the proper policy was to put men in charge of territories, give them full authority and hold them responsible."

Senator Kenyon asked Colonel Proctor to tell about the receipts and disbursements of his organization.

"I can't give you that information," replied Colonel Proctor. "The balance on hand has been of most interest to me at all times. Frankly the contributions have been disappointing, and the burden has largely fallen on me. I made a contribution of \$10,000 and since then I have advanced \$50,000 out of my own pocket. I think my own individual advances have exceeded the total of the contributions."

"Tell us about the contributions," said Senator Kenyon.

"I can't tell that," replied Colonel Proctor. "Mr. Sprague, the treasurer at Chicago, can give you that. All the money has passed through the hands of the central treasurer. I should say that the average per state outside of the publicity, has been about \$8000."

BOLSHEVIKI CLAIM MINOR SUCCESSES

Number of Villages Occupied in Various Sectors, Though Stubborn Resistance of Poles in the Minsk Area Is Admitted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Russian wireless messages state that on the left bank of the Western Dvina Bolshevik troops have occupied a number of villages 16 miles northwest of Disna, and in the Sventiansky direction they have occupied several villages 33 miles east of Sventiansky. In the Molodetchno direction the Bolsheviks have occupied Parafanovo station and a series of villages 50 miles northwest of Molodetchno.

Along the upper reaches of the Beresina River, on a front of 40 miles Bolshevik troops, during the fighting, occupied several villages six miles southwest of Dokshitsche village and 16 miles west of Beresina.

In the Minsk direction the enemy having received reinforcements, is offering stubborn resistance to the Bolshevik advance.

In the Bobruisk region, the Bolshevik troops are advancing on the fortified outskirts of Bobruisk.

In the Kiev region, 16 miles northeast of Kiev, local fighting is proceeding, while southeast of Kiev along the Kiev-Poltava railway, the Bolsheviks have repulsed the enemy advance. In the Koneff-Tarashtcha direction, during the fighting, Bolshevik troops occupied Rzhiseff village on the right bank of the Dnieper.

On the Crimean section, there have been scouting operations and rifle firing on both sides.

A Bolshevik Trade Delegate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Wednesday).—Leonid Borisovitch Krassin, head of the Russian cooperatives, the all-Russian Central Councils of Consumers' Societies, called in abbreviation the "Centrosouz," arrived here on Monday, where he met prominent bankers and business men and left on Tuesday for England via Bergen. Apparently statements made by the Soviet chief must be received with the greatest reserve. For instance, he openly boasted that he had placed an order in Sweden for 1000 locomotives, but the manager of the great locomotive works at Trohata declares that no locomotives have been ordered in Sweden. The Trohata works offered to deliver 300 engines for 400,000 crowns each, but negotiations have so far come to nothing.

UNSETTLED STATE OF TURKS CAUSES CONCERN IN PARIS

Signs of Serious Resistance to Greeks Have Been Reported—Meeting Against Peace Treaty Held in Constantinople

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—News is received here of a meeting at Constantinople, in a hall draped with black, against signature of the treaty. The meeting was apparently authorized by the British authorities, and resolutions demanding the return to Turkey of Thrace, Adrianople and Smyrna were passed. Considerable discussion is taking place at Paris, and it is particularly remarked that in the provinces which are not directly controlled by the Allies the Turks are passing to acts. For example, Greeks and Turks have exchanged blows in Smyrna, while in Greece serious resistance is expected on the part of Col. Jafar Tatar, Turkish commander at Adrianople.

The attitude of Bulgaria also gives rise to some disquiet.

The attitude of President Wilson, who desires that America should take a mandate for Armenia, is noted with gratitude, and the reply of Congress is anxiously awaited. Although high hopes are not entertained, refusal is by no means regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Today the French Chamber of Deputies at last discusses ratification of the Treaty signed by Austria at St. Germain last September. The Socialists have decided to vote against ratification, but other parties will undoubtedly accept the terms. Meanwhile, the question of reparations from Germany is exciting much controversy, and George Aubriot, a Paris deputy, in spite of the request of the government to postpone discussion, intends this week to demand that a day be set aside.

The Premier, Alexander Millerand, has still to explain what has been decided to the commissions of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, but, although the desire is to postpone the date, there is a growing feeling that no more time should be lost in arriving at an understanding.

German Delegates Depart

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—It was learned this morning with considerable surprise that the economic conference between the French and German delegates has been interrupted. As a matter of fact, the Germans left Paris on Saturday, and their departure has been kept secret. It is explained that the Whitsuntide holidays are responsible for their absence, but the explanation certainly seems insufficient. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that they will not return until the end of the week.

Although these negotiations are purely technical, and little publicity has been given to them, it must not be supposed that public opinion is indifferent. There was considerable hope that a Franco-German arrangement would have a speedy effect on high prices. The interruption to the conversations is, however, expected to be only momentary. There is just now a remarkable fall in prices, notably of butter, eggs, vegetables, and fish, but this is produced by natural causes and is always noted at this season of the year. Nevertheless, excellent weather is making many things abundant, and optimism is the new keynote.

President's Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—There is little to add to the official account of President Deschanel's condition. Many people are puzzled about the story of his recent fall from the window of a special train, in which he was travelling to Montbrison; but the window of the compartment of the presidential train is usually large in order to permit of receptions at the stations. Certainly the President has increased his popularity through his ceaseless activities, for he possesses personal charm, real culture, and democratic sympathies, which have indeed caused him to dissent on occasion from certain decisions of the Cabinet at the meetings of which he presides.

The Chateau de Rambouillet, which is a Napoleonic residence on the edge of a forest, placed at the disposal of the President, has been hastily put in order for him. It has not been occupied since the time of Armand Fallieres. There meetings of the ministers will take place. Telegrams have been received at the Elysee from the Kings of Italy, Belgium, England, Spain and from many municipalities.

Transport Conference Projected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The London office of the League of Nations has issued a statement regarding the forthcoming international transport conference as follows:

"The League of Nations is step by step taking up new areas of international activity, following the spirit of the covenant. It has already been announced that a financial conference is

to take place in Brussels in the early days of July, and at its meeting in Rome last week, the council decided to call before the end of the year a similar international conference, which will be charged with the duty of examining, on parallel lines of collaboration between the specialists of each country, a group of questions regarding transport.

"These questions involve details of reorganization, which is essential for rapid reestablishment of commercial exchanges, and for economic restoration of the world; in fact, the conference will deal with everything, whether temporary or permanent, which affects the general transport and communication crisis between peoples.

"The first 'General Conference of Communications' will have the duty of elaborating measures which, by virtue of the covenant itself, members of the League are bound to take, to guarantee the freedom of communications and transport between themselves. It will set up definitely, under control of the Council of the League, a permanent organization of international communications, in which the responsible administrations of each country will find always at their disposal an efficient and indeed indispensable instrument for coordinating their own efforts."

Allied Note to Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Lord Kilmarnock, British chargé d'affaires in Berlin, has handed the German Government the following note on behalf of the allied governments regarding the scope of the Spa conference and the postponement of it until June 21:

"The attention of the allied governments has been drawn to the fact that the German national elections are due to take place on June 6. The primary purpose of the Spa conference is to enable the heads of the allied governments to examine, with the responsible heads of the German Government serious questions raised by the failure of Germany to fulfill the solemn obligations which she assumed when her representatives signed and ratified the Treaty of Versailles.

"It is also of importance that, once this conference assembles, it should not be distracted or delayed by external preoccupation. The allied governments, therefore, consider that the conference to examine the execution of the Treaty of Versailles, as proposed by them in their letter of April 27, and accepted by the German Government, should be postponed until Monday, June 21.

"They would be glad to learn if the German Government consents to this."

A wireless message states that the German State Chancellor has advised the chargé d'affaires of Great Britain on May 25 that the state government accepts the invitation to Spa for June 21.

Geneva Peace Meeting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A wireless message states that, at a conference of delegates of the Universal Peace Association at Geneva, presided over by the Belgian Senator, Mr. La Fontaine, four commissions were elected.

The first, under the direction of Emile Arnaud of Paris, is for the improvement of construction of the League of Nations articles.

The second, under the direction of Mr. La Fontaine and Professor Quide, is for investigation of economic problems and for furthering and securing the world's peace.

The third, under the direction of Mr. Bovet, of Berne, is to examine the main clauses of the various peace treaties in order to discover those which need revision.

The fourth is to provide means for increased peace propaganda.

The second commission has in general pronounced itself in favor of free trade.

Dominions' Delegates Called

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Dominions have been asked to name representatives for the purpose of conferring with the Imperial Cabinet on questions to be raised at the Spa conference next month.

Canada will probably be represented by Sir George Perley, and Australia by W. A. Watt, while New Zealand will be represented by Viscount Milner, if the High Commissioner, Sir James Allen, does not reach England in time.

It will be remembered that the British Empire delegation came to an end on the signing of the Peace Treaty with Germany. It was attended by representatives from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed on Wednesday in an authoritative quarter that a revival of the British imperial delegation in connection with the forthcoming Spa conference is rendered necessary on account of the decisions to be reached at Spa on the Dominions' claims against Germany.

While the Dominions have considerable interest in the financial proposals, which will come up for consideration at Spa, their representatives, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, will not attend the Spa conference, but will discuss these matters with the British Government representatives before the conference takes place, and will probably be at Spa for consultation.

The Spa conference, in addition to determining, and agreeing with Germany as to her minimum amount of reparation, will also make recommendations to the financial conference, following at Brussels, where the question of launching an international loan, secured by Germany's undertaking to

pay as reparation the minimum amount, which has been estimated variously at about \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000. Part of the proceeds of such loan would go immediately to France for the purpose of reconstructing the devastated areas.

Serious Plot Disclosed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A plot against the security of the French State, in which 18 persons are involved, has been disclosed by the examining judge, Mr. Josselin. The men were arrested during a strike. They include Mr. Monatte, director of the journal "Vie Ouvrière," Mr. Loriot, member of the third Internationale, who is a leader of the extremists in the Socialist Party, Mr. Hanau, director of the journal "Soviet," Boris Souvarine, a well-known publicist with Bolshevik tendencies, Mr. Monmoussin, and Mr. Léveque, secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, while Leon Midol, another railwaymen's secretary, has escaped arrest.

In the dossier are many tracts, circulars, and letters, seized by the police, but the principal evidence, on which the authorities rely, are photographs of two letters written by Mr. Monatte to Leon Trotsky and George Tchitcherine. These photographs have evidently come from Germany. An American journalist, named Demotte, was bearer of the letters, but on his way to Russia he became mixed up in the Ruhr troubles. Exactly what happened to him is told in various ways, but the information which reaches The Christian Science Monitor would suggest that he was condemned by German authorities in the Ruhr for taking part in the Spartacist movement.

A protest was sent to Berlin and orders were received to cancel the judgment. Subsequent proceedings of local authorities call for vigorous investigation. It is certain that the journalist did not leave the Ruhr, and these papers were found upon him. They were subsequently sent to the French Government with the result that arrests were ordered. The contents are not disclosed, but inquiry leads to the belief that they contain private news of friends and information and speculation upon the present situation of the Socialist movement in France. The defense does not take these revelations as having any serious aspect.

Austrian Peace Ratified

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Chamber of Deputies tonight ratified the treaty of peace with Austria.

During the debate which preceded this action, the Socialists charged the Allies with having held self-determination from Austria, forbidding her to join with Germany. They criticized as well the Allies' failure to aid in alleviating Austria's distress or to assist in her economic rehabilitation."

POINTS IN FAVOR OF MORGAN RESIDENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In a conversation with a high authority today in regard to J. Pierpont Morgan's offer of his London residence for use as the United States Embassy, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the acceptance of the offer would involve a new departure on the part of Congress, in that it would necessitate the recognition of the theory of the permanence of an embassy in London.

The present embassy building is held on lease, there being only three such buildings, namely those in Pekin, Bangkok and Constantinople, which have been purchased outright by the United States under the authority of Congress.

Mr. Morgan's house is considered to be very convenient for the purposes of the Embassy, and if Congress accepts it and thereby assumes responsibility of its maintenance, it will obtain one of the few such houses now available with a freehold title as distinct from leasehold.

While there is no doubt that any building could have been obtained at a much lower price before the war than now, supposing Congress decided against acceptance of Mr. Morgan's offer and resorted to purchasing some other building, the present state of exchange would enable the United States Government to buy at an advantage as the British Government did in Paris after the Napoleonic wars. As an investment alone Congress could make no mistake, the high authority maintains, in sanctioning the buying of an ambassadorial building at the present time.

MANY DANISH SHIPS MANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—A conference of Scandinavian seamen was held on Tuesday here to discuss the strike situation. Mr. MacGee of the British Sailors' Union was present, and it was announced during the proceedings that the Danish strikers would receive provisionally £5000 from sympathizers in England. Meanwhile volunteers are manning the ships and more than 70 vessels, carrying over 300,000 tons of cargo, have left for foreign ports 20 further boats are now being manned.

CENSORSHIP BILL ADVANCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts (Wednesday)—The Senate on Tuesday passed to a third reading the bill for state censorship of motion picture films. An amendment to strike out the word "inhuman" from the description of forbidden scenes was rejected by a voice vote. Another, permitting local option on the part of cities and towns as to censorship, was defeated, first by a vote of 2 to 14, and, on the final roll call, 23 to 13.

GERMANS PUBLISH DIPLOMATIC NOTES

Confidential References to Colonel House, Viscount Grey and Other Prominent Men Disclosed at Berlin Investigation

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Mention is made of Col. E. M. House, at the time of his second trip to Europe in 1916 as President Wilson's personal representative, in a letter written by Count von Bernstorff, then German Ambassador in Washington, to Gottlieb von Jagow, at that time Foreign Secretary. This letter has been published here with other documents presented before the Parliamentary Investigation Committee, which recently inquired into President Wilson's peace proposals during the war.

"Viewed from the local standpoint," Count von Bernstorff wrote on November 23, 1915, on the eve of the Colonel's departure, "the mission of Colonel House appears to me desirable, especially as the United States is so poorly represented in Berlin. Colonel House is wholly neutral, very discreet and deserving. Confidences could contribute much to the betterment of mutual relations."

Count von Bernstorff informed his superior in the same letter that the Americans were at that time chiefly interested in "the restoration of peace and the abolition of militarism and navalism." He added that Germany would be "able to compel England to recognize the freedom of the seas only if supported by the United States, and if Germany consented to end militarism."

"If I receive no reply on this point from Your Excellency," he concluded, "I will continue to treat Colonel House in a dilatory manner. Up to now he has been very useful to me."

A letter from Dr. W. S. Solf, Minister of the Colonies, to Dr. von Jagow reported the former's conversation with Colonel House at the American Embassy in Berlin late in January, 1916. In it, Colonel House was credited with statements relative to the political situation in England.

Viscount Grey Discussed

President Wilson's emissary was quoted as describing Viscount Grey, then British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as "the most tractable English statesman." It was said that Viscount Grey was "eminently suited, and also ready, to negotiate, and his imminent retirement from the British Cabinet would not only be undesirable, but liable to prove fatal to Germany."

Colonel House was alleged to have told Dr. Solf that there was a strong anti-American feeling in England at that time, and that "Germany was not aware of the extent to which unfriendly notes were being exchanged between Washington and London." He was quoted as expressing regret that "no arbiter was available, since England had indicated her lack of faith in America's impartiality."

Sentiment in England then underwent a complete reversal, it was said, and it was out of the question to bring up the issue of a revision of the doctrine of the freedom of the seas.

A memorandum of a conversation Colonel House had with Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, at that time Imperial Chancellor, has also been published by the commission. The Chancellor deplored the fact that Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Dernburg had exploited the issue of the freedom of the seas, which he said, had injured Germany's cause in the "United States." Colonel House was said to have given the Chancellor the impression that Viscount Grey had indicated that the matter could be discussed, but that the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, had peremptorily rejected the suggestion.

Brand Whitlock Quoted

A letter from Baron von der Lancken, German Governor of Brussels, to Count Montelas, then in charge of the American division of the Foreign Office, briefly reported a conversation the former had with Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, in January, 1916, in Brussels, after Mr. Whitlock's return from the United States. The American Minister was reported to have said that President Wilson had assured him in a confidential talk that he was "on sworn foe of Germany," and that "on the contrary, the destruction or political weakening of Germany would not be to the interest of the United States, whose chief political aim was freedom."

Mr. Whitlock was quoted as having told Baron von der Lancken that he was "offered \$500,000 in the United States to retire from the Brussels post and devote himself to a lecture tour in behalf of German rule in Belgium."

During the spring of 1916, Count von Bernstorff implored the Foreign Office not to address any harsh notes to the American Government until "pending negotiations" had been satisfactorily concluded. He also urged that an end be put to peace discussions in the German press, so that "the impression that the United States was acting on behalf of Germany might be avoided."

FURTHER DISORDERS IN IRELAND REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The Brandon coast guard station, West Kerry, has been attacked and burned to the ground. The raiders put obstructions on the roads in the locality to prevent reinforcements reaching the defenders and the result was that

six guards, with their wives and families, after a desperate resistance, were soon overpowered.

The newly erected courthouse at Ballyconneel, County Cavan, was burned down on Tuesday morning and all the court records destroyed. Early on Sunday morning Waterville Courthouse, County Kerry, was set on fire and considerable damage was done, practically all the records and books being destroyed. The police, however, arrived on the scene in time to save the greater part of the building. Three soldiers' huts in the vicinity were also set alight and one totally destroyed.

HOW U-BOAT PLAN WAS DECIDED UPON

Conversation Between von Hindenburg and Naval Chiefs Published Showing Former's Insistence on Ruthless War

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday) (By The Associated Press)—Secret protocols on the submarine war now published include an account of the conference held at Pless on Jan. 8 and 9, 1917, between Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Gen. von Ludendorff, Admiral von Holtzendorff and other naval officers.

Admiral von Holtzendorff advocated unrestricted U-boat war, which, however, he asserted the German Emperor and the Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, seemed to be lukewarm about. He added that von Bethmann-Hollweg wanted diplomatic preparations as a preliminary, in order to keep the United States out of the war, and that the opinion prevailed in the Foreign Office that if the United States came in, South America was bound to follow.

During the course of the conversations, von Holtzendorff said:

"What shall we do if the Chancellor refuses?"

Von Hindenburg—"That is what is giving me concern, too."

Von Holtzendorff—"Then you must become Chancellor."

But von Hindenburg refused. Finally the Field Marshal said: "Well, then we will stick together. It must be, we reckon with war with the United States and have made all preparations. Things cannot get worse. The war must be shortened by every possible means."

Emperor Criticized

Von Holtzendorff said: "His Majesty is not familiar with the situation and the sentiments among his own people."

General von Ludendorff agreed with this, and Von Holtzendorff continued: "The people and army are crying out for unrestricted U-boat war."

"That is right," said Von Ludendorff.

Admiral von Holtzendorff went on: "Dr. Helfferich (former Vice Chancellor) said to me: 'Your road leads to catastrophe.' I replied: 'You are letting us drift into catastrophe.'"

Another document gives a recent conversation between Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff and the Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, at Pless on January 9, 1917, at which Von Bethmann-Hollweg said: "U-boat war is the last card. It is a very grave decision. If the military authorities regard it as indispensable, I am not in a position to deny it."

Ruthless Action Demanded

Field Marshal von Hindenburg replied: "We are armed against all eventualities, against the United States, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland. Cruiser warfare is unprofitable enough. We need the most ruthless and energetic action, and therefore unrestricted U-boat war for February 1. The war must end quickly. We could hold out but our allies could not."

General von Ludendorff then further explained how unrestricted U-boat warfare would benefit the army, which, he added, "must be spared another Somme battle."

Von Bethmann-Hollweg—"America's aid, if she comes in, will consist of foodstuffs for England, financial assistance, flying machines and a volunteer army."

Von Hindenburg—"We will stop them. The opportunities for unrestricted U-boat war are as favorable now as they ever will be. We can and must carry it on."

Von Bethmann-Hollweg agreed that if the results were as probable as stated, it would be necessary to adopt the course advocated, but he said: "And if Switzerland comes in, and the French come through there?"

Von Hindenburg replied: "That would not be favorable from a military point of view."

DISORDERS IN ROME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The celebration of the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war on Monday did not pass off without serious trouble here. The principal demonstration was carried out by Nationalists, mainly composed of students, and the program had not advanced far, when the processionists came into conflict with the Socialists. This led to intervention of the guards, and there was a sharp exchange of revolver firing between them and Socialists, the latter being the aggressors. Several guardsmen were wounded, one fatally, and numerous citizens were also injured.

THEATRICAL

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"LASSIE"
One of the Season's Biggest Musical Hits

APPEAL MADE FOR GREATER ARMENIA

American Committee for Armenian Independence Says Nation Is Apparently to Be Despoiled of Its Most Fertile Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson's statement, in his message to Congress recommending assumption by the United States of a mandate for Armenia, that he would grant the request of the Supreme Council and arbitrate the question of the boundaries between Turkey and Armenia in the vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, leaves much to be desired, in the opinion of many Armenians here. It means, so the American Committee for Armenian Independence has said in a message sent to the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that Armenia is apparently to be despoiled of her most fertile provinces of Harpoot, Diarbekir, Sivas and Cilicia.

Pointing out that Cilicia alone can sustain 15,000,000 people the committee does not hesitate to state "this explains why a certain power is ready to sell its soul to the devil and the Turk in order to get possession of this richest province, not only of Armenia, but of the entire world."

Aims of Allies Questioned

The committee says it has noticed in the press recently an attempt to make it appear that greater Armenia, including Cilicia, is not of any particular value. Senator W. E. Borah, says the committee, is right in saying that the Allies should restore to Armenia the portions they have allocated to themselves by the secret Sykes-Picot compact. It is asserted that Great Britain and France want to save in Armenia, not democracy, but the cotton fields of Cilicia and the rich wheat lands, the gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, coal, petroleum, marble, salt-petre, quicksilver, sulphur and salt of Harpoot, Diarbekir and the other southwestern provinces. And the committee declares that it is these richest provinces, really the heart and backbone of Armenia, that the Allies are "hypocritically representing as poor and barren lands."

"If the full rights of Armenia are not recognized," continues the committee, "an American mandate will simply mean that American soldiers will join the French and their proteges, the Turks, the British and their proteges, the Kurds, to prevent the Armenians from coming into their own heritage."

Armenians Can Defend Themselves

"Let it be known also that the Armenians can defend themselves if the Turkish soldiery is compelled to evacuate Armenia. The recent massacres in Cilicia, Armenia, would not have occurred had not the Armenians been disarmed by the French. The most salient proof of the Armenian martial valor is that General Antranik, at the head of his Armenian revolutionary bands, fought against the Turks and the Turkish Government for 30 years and was never vanquished; and it was the British who prevailed upon him to cease fighting after the armistice."

"Whatever money America advances for the rehabilitation of an Armenia that includes all her territories can and will be repaid by the Armenians. The required expenditure for such assistance will not amount to more than the loss which America will otherwise sustain on account of future wars that will certainly happen if Armenia is left a prey to Turkish persecution and allied rapacity. American help for a united Armenia will prove rather an investment to the United States than a loss."

Transcaucasian Situation

Improvement Reported Here by Allied High Commissioner

NEW YORK, New York—Col. William N. Haskell, the Allied High Commissioner to Armenia, has returned to Armenia, according to a cable message received through the American Relief Administration by the Near East Relief. He reports that the situation in the three Transcaucasian states of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan is improving, and that the hostilities between the Georgians and the British in Batum over the occupation of Batum by the British have been settled for the present.

The Near East Relief warehouse in Alexandropol which Colonel Haskell reported on May 19 had been sold by the Bolsheviks, with all its contents, he reports has now been returned and adds that the American relief organization has sustained no losses anywhere. Colonel Haskell also states that "the Georgian Provisional Government has reopened communications between Batum and Tiflis, and communications are open with Armenia."

On May 19, Colonel Haskell reported that "the Bolsheviks hold Alexandropol and control the rail routes into Armenia."

10,000 MILES OF WONDERS ALASKA

PACIFIC COAST TOURS
Limited party now forming for Canadian Rockies, Alaska, Banier and Yellowstone Parks. From Boston June 28th. Other Pacific Coast tours during June, July, and August, including Canadian Rockies, National Parks, California, Colorado, and all points of greatest scenic interest. All parties travel under expert leaders. Call or send for 30-page illustrated booklet giving full information. COLFITS, 253 N. W. TOURIST CO., 333 Washington St., Boston 9, Mass.

men," but his latest message reads: "Situation improving. Armenian Government troops retaken Alexandropol."

"We need four urgently," Colonel Haskell's message continues. "No flour has been received since the 'Chincha' which arrived March 1 and only carried 1000 tons for Armenia. I leave for Erivan and Alexandropol tomorrow."

When Colonel Haskell and the American women relief workers left the Caucasus, 73 American mail workers of the Near East Relief remained and continued the work of distributing food supplies and caring for the 78,700 children under American care.

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Memorial Day service, in honor of the members of the American expeditionary force will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 3:30 P. M., on Sunday, May 30. This service will be held under the auspices of the American Legion, the English-Speaking Union, the American Women's Club, the American Society in London, the American University Union, and the American Club, and not under the English-Speaking Union alone, as was the case last year.

Memorial Day Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Preparations to celebrate Memorial Day in France on a large scale are being made. The French army will take part in the proceedings in all parts of the country and tributes will be paid to American soldiers. On Sunday, the United States Ambassador, Hugh C. Wallace, will take a leading part in the ceremony at Suresne, just outside Paris.

The French Government will be represented by Marshal Pétain, who will pronounce a discourse and will review the contingents of the French troops assembled in honor of their American comrades.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATES ARRIVE IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Three members of the Egyptian Nationalist Party have arrived here on invitation of the British Foreign Office, their visit being connected, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, with attempts that are being made to arrive at some basis of understanding by which the Nationalist Party's aims may be reconciled with those of the British and other allied governments. The delegation comprises Mohammed Pasha Mahmud, former Governor of Behera Province, and one of Egypt's leading administrators, Aziz Bey Fahmy and Maher Bey.

The delegation is accompanied by Sir Adli Yeghen Pasha, former Minister of Education in Egypt, and his presence is considered an indication of good prospects that a satisfactory agreement will be arrived at. On inquiry in authoritative quarters the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that discussions between Viscount Milner, whose report on the recent mission to Egypt has not yet been published, and the Nationalist delegation, are being conducted in secret, and no announcement will be made until they have reached a more advanced stage.

PRINCE OF WALES LANDS AT MELBOURNE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria (Wednesday)—Fog prevented the battle cruiser H. M. S. Renown from entering the harbor, and the Prince of Wales was transferred to the destroyer H. M. S. Anzac. On his arrival, he was met by a powerful Australian fleet. In this way he enjoyed an advantage over his father when the latter visited Australia. The reception accorded by the various units of the squadron was most impressive, enhanced as it was by the flight of several aeroplanes and 3000 pigeons.

Australian crowds are usually undemonstrative, but the most exacting critic could not complain of the heartiness of the reception, which was apparent when the Prince drove through the streets. It was indeed an uniformly genuine and wholehearted welcome, being a happy beginning of what is to follow throughout his Australian tour, and the Prince was obviously delighted.

CP OS TO EUROPE

FROM QUEBEC TO
June 9, Victoria.....Liverpool
June 16, Ems. of France.....Liverpool
June 25, Paris.....Liverpool
July 5, Victoria.....Liverpool
FROM MONTREAL TO
June 2, Pretoria.....Glasgow
June 4, Scandinavian.....Southampton-Antwerp
June 5, Metz.....Liverpool
June 12, Corsica.....Liverpool
June 18, Scotland.....Harre, London
June 19, Malta.....Liverpool
June 23, Sicily.....Glasgow
June 25, Gran Canaria.....Southampton-Antwerp
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES
Apply Local Agents

RESULT OF INQUIRY INTO RIOTS IN INDIA

English Majority Report Approves General Dyer's Drastic Measures at Amritsar Affair—India Minority Disagrees

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The findings of the commission appointed by the British Government to investigate the causes of the unrest in India, with the attending disorders, was made public today. The incidents investigated included the Amritsar affair, in April, 1919, in which a shooting occurred when a crowd of natives in the Jallianwala Bagh enclosure at Amritsar was fired upon, the troops being commanded by Gen. R. E. H. Dyer, then in command in India.

The commission, under the chairmanship of Lord Hunter, submitted two reports, a majority by the five English members and a minority report by the three Indian members. An official summary of the two reports given out by the British Government says in part:

"With the exception of the Jallianwala Bagh and certain minor incidents, both the Indian and English members generally agree in justifying the firing done by the police and the military."

"Regarding Amritsar, the English members hold that the outbreak was anti-government at every stage, hostility to the government quickly merging into antipathy for Europeans, as such, and culminating on April 10 in the brutal murder of five inoffensive persons and savage assaults on others.

"But while admitting the difficulties of the situation, they consider that General Dyer's conduct at the Jallianwala Bagh is open to criticism in two respects; first, in that he fired without warning, and second, in that he continued firing too long. They do not believe that the mob would have dispersed if warned, and considered that firing would have been necessary in any case."

"This opinion is not shared by the Indian members, who, while agreeing in the condemnation of General Dyer's action, take a graver view of the whole incident, stigmatizing his conduct as inhuman and un-British."

The English members state that "open rebellion" was the only suitable description of the disturbances, while the Indian members declare that such a term implies a rising for the purpose of turning out the British Government, which was not the intention of the rioters.

The Indian members declare martial law was proclaimed when the situation offered no justification for it.

"Both Indian and English members," continues the official summary, "are in complete agreement respecting events in Delhi and Bombay, holding that the measures taken by the authorities were reasonable."

NAVY SECRETARY UTTERS A PROTEST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Declaring that a "steam-roller" was being used on him, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, told the Senate Naval Investigating Committee today that he would appeal to the full committee if Chairman Hale insisted in putting into record "an unfair and unfounded statement" as to the conditions of American warships when the war began.

"That would be interesting, but I doubt if you would get very far," he retorted the chairman, Frederick Hale (R), Senator from Maine. "We would get farther if the Secretary would answer my questions."

SENATOR LODGE TO BE PILGRIM ORATOR

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts and a descendant of the Mayflower Pilgrims, has accepted an invitation from the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission of Massachusetts to deliver the formal oration at Plymouth on December 21, 1920, at the official opening of the three hundredth anniversary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims.

CAMPING IN NOVA SCOTIA

Where the tang of the sea mingles with the halm of pine woods and the sweet scent of Fraser meadows. Acadia, the LAND OF EVANGELINE, is an ideal vacation land. Log cabins, bungalows, supervised camps for both boys and girls, comfortable, homelike, modern, priced hotels, golf, tennis, riding, motoring, sailing, canoeing, bathing on its lakes and bays.

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Australian crowds are usually undemonstrative, but the most exacting critic could not complain of the heartiness of the reception, which was apparent when the Prince drove through the streets. It was indeed an uniformly genuine and wholehearted welcome, being a happy beginning of what is to follow throughout his Australian tour, and the Prince was obviously delighted.

THE PINES. Digby, Nova Scotia, in beautiful grove overlooking Digby Basin, Golf links nearby. Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Tramping, Motor Launches, Automobiles. Excellent accommodations; reasonable rates. Dominion Atlantic Railway. Write for Booklet. Hotel Manager, "The Pines," Digby, N. S.



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A Labor of Love

Since the Pacific fleet of the United States Navy came to the Pacific coast, the library service to these ships and also to the various military camps in the vicinity of San Diego, California, has been carried on under the direction of the American Library Association by the San Diego Public Library. "It is as good fun as any possibility in library work, to stock a ship's book cases on the exciting eve of a two years' voyage," writes Althea H. Warren, librarian of the San Diego Public Library, in describing the activities of her institution. "Seven hundred and thirty-one volumes and subscriptions to 11 magazines were provided for the U. S. S. Beaver, a mother ship of submarines, with 500 men, off for the South Sea Islands. Three hundred gift books and several bales of magazines were sent on the little coast patrol boat Forward, to an oil tanker which is anchored off the coast of Lower California and which sometimes sees no living creatures, except sea gulls, for three months at a time. Good collections have likewise been given to the U. S. S. Minneapolis and to six subchasers. The book collections furnished by the A. L. A. and by California libraries and citizens for the use of the various military posts, and camps in southern California will be taken over by the government and administered under a permanent system, with trained librarians in charge, both for the army and navy departments.

Noiseless Coins

It is quite probable that the twentieth century will soon see a new type of coin, noiseless and clean, which may replace the metal ones, which become grimy and dingy with use. If experiments now being conducted at the royal factory at Neissen are successful, Germany may have two and five mark coins in constant circulation. The experiments, carried on at the request of the Ministry of Finance, give promise of feasibility, as the composition is light and compact and while as washable as cups and saucers, is perfectly durable. It is said that these coins would be difficult to counterfeit because of the technical apparatus required for their minting.

A Helpful Landlord

A change is taking place in the agricultural system in the Seville district of Spain, where the individual landowners hold large tracts of lands and have been finding it more and more difficult of late to secure an adequate number of field laborers. Wages increased, labor remained insufficient, and the agricultural future of the district looked dark with growing unrest among the workers, many of them efficient farmers but without capital to set up for themselves. At present the tenant, represented by the large landholders, is meeting labor half way in a radical readjustment of relations. Some of the large holdings have been divided into smaller farms, each of approximately 480 acres, and leased to individual farmers. Tools and domestic animals are also provided by the landlord, who pays for the upkeep of the equipment and the feed of the live stock, as well as for additional farm labor if the tenant needs it. The tenant pays for half the seed and fertilizer, and at the end of the year landlord and tenant divide the net profit of the farm equally. The plan has been in operation in some places long enough to show highly promising results, for the new interest which the tenant takes in his work has so increased the productivity of these farms that the half of the profit is greater than the landlord's net return under the old system of hired laborers. The tenants, it appears, are as well satisfied as the landlords, and in that part of Spain a serious labor problem seems to have found its solution.

Solving the Building Problem

An interesting addition to the list of available building materials is suggested by Thomas Crane Young, a St. Louis architect—a material of which there would certainly seem to be a sufficient and inexpensive supply; namely, ordinary earth. As Mr. Crane points out in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the various housing projects now contemplated or under way in Europe and America are seriously handicapped by the high cost, often actually prohibitive in the case of homes within reach of what not long ago would have been considered a fairly comfortable income, of the materials out of which houses have been built. Wood, brick, and hollow tile and concrete construction are undesirably expensive, to say nothing

of all the other accessories from wall paper for the parlor to faucets for the bathroom. One must make, so to speak, a new kind of a house, and for this purpose there is the earth that may be dug up in any field and used for building in much the same manner as concrete: one would build the house section by section, erecting molds in which the earth would be packed solid and retain its form after the molds were taken away, and the surface waterproofed to protect it from moisture. The idea apparently is also being advanced in England, for a writer in the London Sphere describes a similar form of building which was once practiced in that country and is described in Sturges' "Dictionary of Architecture and Building" as a "cheap masonry of compressed earth," but was also known as "pise" or "cob," and in France houses of two or three stories have in the past been constructed of such material. The possibility of adopting compressed earth for modern houses is being tested by engineers, and it would not be surprising, once the seeming oddity of the earth house is got used to, if a good many families a few years hence would be living happily in them, quite as content with the outer appearance and inner comfort of their earthen homes as if they were built of any other material.

The Incidentals to a Sea Trip

The Australian Commonwealth Treasurer will find his cabin anything but a bed of roses should he decide to take a pleasure jaunt overseas. Imagine the glee of his cabin steward at having delivered into his hands the man who only allowed passengers from Australia to take away for immediate personal requirements on an overseas trip a maximum amount of £3 in silver. How a first class passenger to England or America can enjoy the luxuries of an ocean voyage to London and at the same time save enough from his silver treasury to pay the bathroom steward, the table steward, the cabin steward, the deck hand who makes his quilts and the individual who carries his luggage, is

An Irish "Machine"

"A good audience is as necessary to a folk singer for bringing out the full flavor of his song as a skillful piano part is to the concert singer of the city," Mr. Freeman tells us in the Journal of Irish Folk Song, and he takes his readers with him to visit an old Irish farm where folk song singers are occasionally found gathered together at harvest time to hold what is called a "machine," a festivity which must have had a more appropriate home before the introduction of the threshing machine, but at the present time the new word is so universal that even small farmers who thresh with flails call the evening's entertainment their "machine." The visitors being wedged into the already over-full room, they wait for the concert to begin amid a certain amount of shyless all round, begin to talk; together in subdued tones and try to look as if they were not expecting anything out of the way to happen. After some time the farmer decides that a start must be made, and calls upon a man who, if he has not hitherto escaped attention, has been noticed for his peculiar immobility. Mr. Freeman gives a beautiful description of the singing, and goes on to say: "When the song is nearly over, the grandmother, a small, shrewd woman . . . who has been sitting behind, desires to approach the singer. He is just going to sing a verse which she is specially fond of. With great difficulty she makes her way through a tangle of knees and feet to his chair. She stands by him, lifts one of his hands and holds it in both her own. He raises his head and sings the verse, looking straight into her face. When the moment comes for his long, high note she shakes his hand gravely two or three times up and down and does not let it go till the end of the verse. The song is over, and is greeted with applause from every one in the room."

Molders of Clay

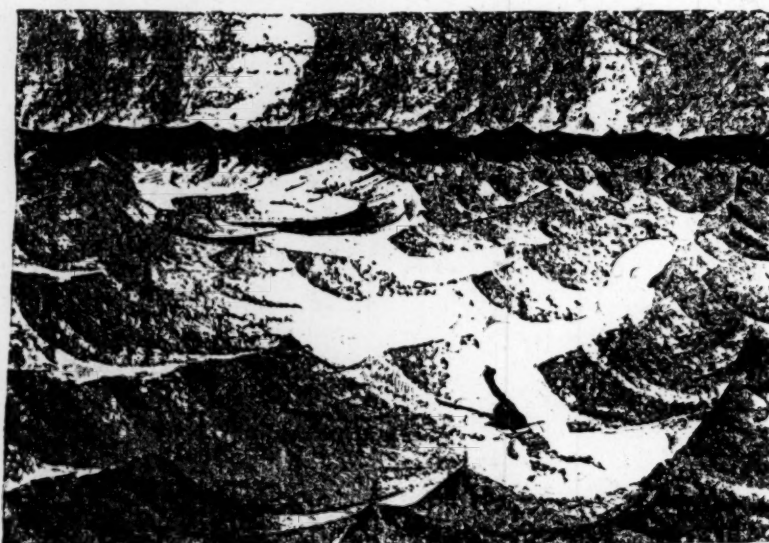
Seventeen hundred years ago, the Chinese potters began work in King-tehng, for the town, now one of the four largest towns in the country, dates from the Han dynasty, when, according to the records, porcelain was first made in China, although vessels of earthenware were probably produced some centuries earlier. A large picturesque town of potters it still is to judge by Frank B. Lenz's description in Millard's Review, and modern interest because its product, hitherto largely confined to China, will no doubt enter more and more into world trade with the present development of international commerce. They call it a "town" in China because, although some 300,000 people live in it, it has no wall: practically it is a great manufacturing city, where warehouses, shops, furnaces, and the homes of the people are all jumbled together, as they have come into being during the centuries, and where, century by century, the great mounds of chipped and defective pottery have grown steadily higher along the banks of the river. One reaches the town by launch or houseboat from Nanchang, and is likely to meet the small flat-bottomed boats, loaded with soft white bricks, that bring the clay to the potteries from the various deposits around Poyang Lake, that so long ago led the earliest potters to establish themselves in King-tehng. Nowadays there are at least 200 firms engaged in the occupation, 120 pottery kilns, 1500 art shops, and more than 2000 fine factories, and of the 300,000 inhabitants, about 200,000 live by the manufacture and sale of porcelain and pottery. And although King-tehng is not governed by unions, and the worker is paid by the piece, there is a simple custom in force which takes the place of the eight-hour day elsewhere. If a workman works too long, the other workmen beat him.

THE "FACTORY TYPE"

Special for The Christian Science Monitor. The following article from a contributor was commented upon the subject discussed in letters published in The Christian Science Monitor under the heading, "The Factory Type of Mind," and in an editorial printed in this newspaper.

I have noticed with interest the recent letters in The Christian Science Monitor about the factory type of mind; and I also recall the editorial upon the industrial invasion of Stratford, which brought out the letters. As for myself, I must confess that the very succinct caption came as a great relief—a green place in a dry desert of search for expression. It is so much in so little. It is five words that write my biography. Henceforth I need not be ever aware of a void of expression, while knowing that somewhere there are adequate words—if one could only find them. I have found the words: "The Factory Type of Mind."

The writer would venture the suggestion that the type of mind, which is able to eliminate the material outlook from the humdrum of over and over mechanical production, is not what is ordinarily does this appear, when the type so readily gives the reason for the freedom that he finds. One can hardly fail to conjecture as to the degree of enthusiasm which lathe-tending would promote, if followed for a period of, say, 30 years. Such a picture shows long levels of monotony, as against the temporary employment of war emergency with its inspirations.



Bermuda Beach

The purple night was in the wave,
But lucid green the breakers shone
That foamed upon the coral shore
Like rivers shaped of beaming stone.
With emerald and with amethyst,
With sapphire and anemone,
With shattered clouds of crystal mist,
The sun brought love-gifts to the sea.
Cool-cradled on the curving surf
A slim brown swimmer seemed to run
With limbs that leapt as tho they laughed,
The sea flashed answer to the sun.

With the latter, there would be the vision of a change, in a few months, at the longest. And there is that further satisfaction which the volunteer to emergency work possesses; he is free to quit at an hour's notice. This freedom is unknown to the regular "type." That is, it was unknown before the war. The regular "type" which is a source of satisfaction to the factory management, is the worker who does not get into any figures that relate to "labor turnover," but who works on and on in dextrous docility, doing the same operation without "change of pattern" up to periods of 50 years. It must be remembered that the management of industry is not looking for large numbers of workpeople who are fitted to think themselves into new and advanced positions, every few months.

My Observations

Now I have been a factory type of mind for 35 years. My observations during that period lead me to the conclusion that when we factory people in the textile industry take possession of a rural village, we shortly leave no doubt of the fact. Our principal concern is that the wages shall be satisfactory. With high wages we can pool our savings, and in a few months "the company" cannot give us a rent, we may be able to buy some homestead place that is thrown on the market. If the house was originally built for four persons we can easily make it accommodate 24 persons by more economical allotment of spaces. Acquisition of this initial piece of property makes it a comparatively simple matter to buy other pieces in the same neighborhood.

If the corporation which furnishes us employment is engaged in "household betterments" we do not always take to the "betterments" "like ducks to water." In fact, a bathtub in winter time is sometimes used for a coal bin.

Certain Native Customs

Some of us keep poultry in our cellars; or we surreptitiously harbor a lamb in our woodshed. These animals are essential to the following of certain customs that are native to us and which we do not wish to give up in this land of opportunity which we have adopted. Our idea of freedom is, however, on occasions thrown out of adjustment. As for instance, when we find a stove-pipe hole does not come to our liking and we crack a hole through the lath and plaster indiscriminately, and admit our stove-pipe and its gases to the partition space, rather than to the regularly provided chimney flue. Sometimes we have felt the need of more light in an attic room, the economy of our housing methods so makes us prone to the using of all tucked-away spaces. When, without permission from "the company," we have cut a hole in the slant roof of our tenement, on the side removed

from observation of passers on the street, and have rigged an old window-sash over the aperture, the conventional mechanics that are involved, with respect to the shedding of water, have protested without fail, as have also those persons who occupy the decks below us. This, I infer, comes about by reason of the dampness which they and their effects suffer in seasons of inclement weather. We very quickly learn that we are not "free" to do such things—that they are not "customary." And while, for the most part, we are not interested in what is customary, we recollect these little breaks because "the company" restores the house to conform to its liking, and takes the money cost out of our pay envelope. We learn such things readily. It is \$7.68 or perhaps \$11.46—minus.

Former Assets

Before the present period of inflated war wages, many of us factory people used to regard large families as an asset. The struggle to get the first worker up to the paying point is often severe and attended by bondage to the "company store"; but once the top of the grade is mounted, the relief is immediate. Thenceforward, the family of six children is equal to the service of one worker for 24 years. With good management, this also means that in the middle of our career we can retire with a competence suitable to the manner in which we have spent our years of service to industry. But it leaves our children to go over the same road.

Judging from what I have observed, it requires a period of time extending to about the third generation to escape from this belief that schooling is a restriction imposed by law, and to awaken to the fact that it is an

A BIT OF CLOVER

The cook was grim-faced and square-shouldered. Her hard hands grasped the carving knife as a farmer's hands grasp the fall, and she slammed the slices of ham on a thick white platter with automatic dexterity. All day and every day she cooked in the big, hot kitchen of the cheap railroad hotel, and the days had run into the seasons and the seasons into years since she had been outside the city limits.

The butcher's boy flung down some packages and departed. He did not even pause to exchange a greeting with the dour-faced woman who never smiled at him. The cook mechanically took the packages and sorted them out. As a curly-haired bunch of parsley fell out of a bag, she stared. "I never ordered any such nonsense," she muttered.

However she separated the pieces and began to garnish the dish. "Some style," she grunted to herself. The frilled sprays sprang apart under her rough fingers, and as she stooped to pick up one that had fallen she noticed a bit of clover in the bunch. Only a three-leaved clover—that was all, and yet, to the woman who had been working in the dungeon-like place for years, that clover breathed a balm as vast as the heavens that spread over a sunbaked country meadow. Only a three-leaved clover, and yet it opened like a magic sesame a portal that had long been closed. The sound of bees, the flash of tall rows of sunflowers that edged the garden; the smell of new-mown hay and a little girl in a blue pinafore scrambling up a clover bank toward a cottage on the hill. . . .

The cook's fingers were big and red, and yet they cradled the bit of clover as tenderly as the most delicate hands in the world. An ineffable smile lighted her face as she filled a small tumbler with water and placed the three-leaved clover in it.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Piece Work and Labor Troubles

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As a laborer I would like to answer the letter in The Christian Science Monitor of February 3, in which Mr. Baglis said the laborer should work longer hours. Many writers have spent much time discussing what is best for the laborer to do. Would it not be reasonable to suppose that the laborer might be able to solve the problem? It must be admitted that the laborer cannot solve the capitalist's problem, and it is a fact that the capitalist has not solved the laborer's problem. The thoughts of a laborer are only known to the laborer. One of the things a laborer knows is that longer hours would not increase but would decrease production. Why? Because a man who is overworked and underfed will do less in 10 hours than he would under normal conditions in less time.

It is a fact that the average laborer is not working up to 50 per cent of his capacity or efficiency. I worked in a lumber yard over 25 years ago. A boy would do more work then for \$5 a week than two men do now in the same place, for over eight times its wages. The reason is this, the laborer is tired of oppression, and that very oppression has caused creation of a secret union among many mills (this another thing that the employer does not know) that is continually working to keep down production; there are no written laws, no by-laws, but it is seeming to work along in its deceitful way, causing many, many failures.

A few days ago the writer asked his employer, if, when they had made improvements and planned for better, that things did not turn out as they expected. He answered "yes" with a depressed look. How or what caused this secret union, why, another union which was formed by the employers some years ago. It had a nicer name

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(Association.) In this, the owners figured together to keep the men's wages down. They succeeded, they watched each other. If one's neighbor paid over the maximum he would be reported and subjected to fine. The laborers watch each other and are criticized if they overdo the limit. It is a fight that brings no good to anyone, for what is good for one is good for all, else it would not be good.

There is a way to break this sort of thing up and bring success to both employer and employee. The way is piecework, or pay each man for what he has done; in this way, a man is practically in business for himself, he is selling his labor, he at once becomes interested. However, piecework will not solve the problem, it is only a fairer way to do business or exchange labor for money. There is one way to solve the problem and that is to follow Principle, to use the Golden Rule. The laborer must not wait for his employer to use it, he must begin right now, and vice versa.

An employee said to his employer one day "If the capitalist would use the Golden Rule 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you,' it would settle matters." The capitalist said, "But we can't do that." Piecework without the Golden Rule is a failure. The hand of oppression seems harder than ever on the laborer when he commences to make more than enough for a bare existence. Piecework has been tried out many times in the past 30 years, and with honest dealing marvelous success has resulted.

The average employer cannot understand how a man can make so much by piecework and he thinks he does right in cutting him down. It is a fact that men are doing right now four to six times as much work on piecework as others are doing by the hour. It would be worth one's while to visit some mills and see this done. Many of those pieceworkers are only receiving 1918 pay or equivalent, yet they make from \$6.00 to \$15.00 a day each. It is efficiency with them, eight hours a day and trying to improve each day.

There is not a job about the saw-mill, planing mill or lumber yard that cannot be done by contract or piece work. There are men who some months ago thought it impracticable, like it now. Any man can try this out at any place right now. Try it on an errand boy and then educate yourselves up, it is a deep study.

There are enough men in the United States to double production even with a six hour day, and have better homes and prevent their wives from working out.

I have seen laborers walking home dragging their feet believing they were tired out, and if talking of their work at all it was how little they had done. I have walked home with pieceworkers, they would talk on how much they had done, their step was light, they seemed happy. I ask you, Mr. Reader, which is the more welcome man to greet his family? That man will get three square meals a day, too, without hurting his conscience. Have you ever had the feeling, Mr. Employer, that if you ate a square meal that some of the rest of the family were sacrificing? It's a poor way to start the day and results in a poor finish.

I have worked in mills in the north, east, south and west, and I feel safe in saying that planing machinery as well as sawing machinery, although said to be equipped in the highest state of efficiency, is fanning the wind twenty minutes to every hour. In other words they are only producing about two-thirds of the time. The efficiency is in the operator, not in the machine.

(Signed) T. E. COMLY,
Graham, Washington.

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ROMANTIC AMERICA

An English dramatic critic, E. A. Baughan of the London Daily News, has been summing up his impressions of life in the United States as gathered in watching it reflected in American photoplays, a life, as he remarks, that is "full of possibilities if you possess a motor car and a revolver." And yet, as he also admits, "revolvers are not used among social equals," and in such case, if one good screened American gentleman is dissatisfied with the behavior of another, he is likely to content himself with knocking his peer down or throwing him out of a tenth-floor window. And this despite the evident fact that the policeman or "cop" is the most universally respected figure in the whole nation. "Every one," observes Mr. Baughan, "is as good as every one else, and the 'cop' is better than all. It is curious how he rules America. He has only to show his badge, and the haughtiest millionaire humbly bows before him. There is no limit to his powers, and he respects no one. It must be a glorious profession." It is a country, also, where, according to the motion pictures, one may find "a bootblack studying at home in a most comfortable sitting-room, with an electric lamp and cutglass water jug," where "all the bedrooms, even of the poor people, have handsome carved bedsteads," where the rich always dine at restaurants, and the whole family, "Poppa" included, enliven the meal by dancing to a jazz band, returning afterward in a car to the palace in which they live surrounded by Louise Quinze tables, and Chinese idols, and waited on chiefly by Japanese and Chinese servants. Such is motion-picture America as seen in London. If some of these films are still in existence 100 years hence, they will provide odd material for the student life and manners in the early twentieth century United States.

A Beaver's Working Day

A beaver in a park was experimentally placed at work upon a tree 12 feet long and two feet six inches thick, just as the town clock sounded the hour of noon. The beaver began by Barkling the tree a foot above ground. That done he attacked the wood. He worked hard, alternating his labor with dips in his bathing pond. He bathed and labored alternately; then he ate his supper of bread and carrots which the keeper brought him, and paddled about in his pond until half-past 5 o'clock. Ten minutes later, when only one inch of the tree's diameter remained intact, he bore upon his work and the tree fell. Before it fell, the beaver ran as men run when they have fired a blast. Then, as the tree lay on the ground, he portioned it out mentally and began to gnaw. He worked at intervals all night; cut the log into three parts, rolled two of the portions into the water and reserved the other third for his permanent shelter. The work done, he took a bath.

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WHY THE RAILROAD "OUTLAWS" STRUCK

Promises Made to Them Not Kept, It Is Alleged—Defense of Their Action by President of the Eastern Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—So many conflicting newspaper stories have been published by the so-called outlaw railroad strikers, that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked George H. Evans, president of the Eastern Railwaymen's Association, an organization of the men since they walked out, to state their side of the controversy. The fact that these men are still out, and that the Federal Railroad Wage Board will not recognize them, is undoubtedly one of the chief causes of the present freight tie-up, Mr. Evans said:

"One of the first things to remember is that we are and for years have been organized workers, and most of us had never been on strike. We, the men who handle the engines and cars, had not been on strike in this vicinity, for 25 or 30 years. We were all members of the four railroad brotherhoods, which, I think, are 37 years old this fall. I think the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen sent about 15,000 men across to fight. The rest of them stayed on the job. We quit because we were driven to it, because we had been promised wage increases many times, no promise had been kept, and we had got to the point where we decided if we were ever to get the increases we would have to get them ourselves and not depend on others to get them for us any longer.

Leaders Charged with Laxity

"It is a fact, and we admit it freely, that we doubt the ability of the four brotherhood leaders represent us adequately. It should be remembered that they get \$15,000 or \$17,000 a year. The men who wait in vain for those leaders to get them a raise are apt to think of the \$15,000 job as a soft one. Under the influence of such a job, the men argue that it was not surprising that their leaders became lax in the performance of their full duty toward the membership. It was because we felt it was useless to wait for action by those leaders any longer, that we took the situation into our own hands.

"During the fall of 1918 we were granted an increase in pay amounting to six cents per day, and that at a time when the cost of living was soaring. But world conditions were then such that we accepted this slight increase, hoping that after conditions had improved we would receive proper consideration.

Men Put Off and at Last Refused

"In the summer of 1919, the brotherhood chiefs took up with Director-General Hines the matter of an increase which would compare favorably with increases granted to all other crafts. Mr. Hines referred them to President Wilson. The President requested them to hold off for about three months and give him a chance to reduce the cost of living. But, when the three months was up, living costs had been increased very materially, instead of being reduced.

"The matter of an increase was again brought to the attention of the Director-General of the Railroads. On February 1, he informed the men that the railroads were to be restored to private ownership on March 1, and on that ground he refused the increase. "When the roads were returned to private ownership the men presented to the general managers their just requests. They were met with a flat refusal.

"Remember that all this time the men had been seeing their living expenses mounting higher and higher. There was no prospect that they were to be granted a wage increase to meet prices. They felt, as if their own chiefs as well as their government, had been betraying them.

"Here they walked out. They were charged with all sorts of things, such as being 'Reds' and fighting for the

One Big Union. But they were nothing but a lot of Americans fighting for their rights.

Railroad Managers' Ultimatum

"After we quit work, President Wilson appointed a wage adjustment board and the men offered to go back to work in order to avoid a food shortage in the cities and also that the wheels of industry might begin to turn. This offer was met by the railroad managers by an ultimatum that the men could only return as new employees, and that none would be given his old rights, and that the men could only get runs that the managers saw fit to assign them to, which would mean that a man who may have been employed for 25 or 30 years previous to the strike and who had a day job, might be assigned to a night job that might bring him to some point away from the town in which he now resides.

"We believe that a halt must be called on the waste of money by the railroads. And we call upon the railroad managers to take the men back at their former positions, but not without an absolute assurance that the increase which they need will really be granted this time.

"The public should not allow itself to be deceived on explanations of the present freight tie-up. The railroads claim in one breath that there is a shortage of cars. In the next they say there is a congestion of cars. It is not shortage, but congestion that causes the tie-up, and the congestion is caused by the refusal of the roads to take back their experienced switchmen at a living wage. These men are needed to classify the freight cars in and out of freight yards. New men cannot learn this work at once; it takes several months of training."

COAL MAN ASSAILS ORGANIZED LABOR

Opposition to Government Ownership Voiced by the Retiring President of Coal Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—An attack on organized labor by Harry N. Taylor of Kansas City, retiring president, was a feature of the National Coal Association convention here. He charged that organized labor had adopted the theory that to work too hard would increase production and throw men out of jobs. This was a fallacy. During the last four years coal operators and manufacturers had been forced to employ more men, causing higher costs, passed on to the consumer. Production shortage encouraged organization of new companies, creating what in normal times would be an excess of producing capacity, and leading to overstrained credits, overexpanded business. More generous work cut down producing cost and benefited the worker, either by increasing wages or lowering prices to the consumer.

"Manual labor without intelligence," said Mr. Taylor, "has never accomplished anything for mankind beyond a bare existence. When the world gets down to work again we will cure our economic ills and not until then." Mr. Taylor urged discouragement of every effort toward government ownership. The association instructed its general counsel to take "all proper steps to establish the illegality" of the practice of assigning coal cars under which open top coal cars are unequally distributed to mines. The association held this practice, recently restored by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be contrary to the best interests of the consumers, the miners and the carriers.

Mr. Taylor announced the creation of a \$50,000 fund, always to be available for the defense of the bituminous industry. He said that \$94,447 had been spent in newspaper advertising in defense of the industry preliminary to the miners' strike last November.

NEW AEROPLANE RECORD

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—What is said to be a world record for an altitude flight with an aeroplane carrying three passengers and pilot was made at Kelly Field on Tuesday, when Lieut. Harry Weddington reached an altitude of 20,081 feet.

IMMENSE PROFITS ON DRESS GOODS

Figures Presented by W. Jett Lauck, Economist, in Support of His Charges of Profiteering—Both Costs and Sale Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Profits absorb half the retail price of dress goods for women, according to statements made public yesterday by W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist of the railroad unions. Mr. Lauck has filed a comprehensive survey of the situation with the railroad labor board.

Figures showing the division of costs and profits in such goods as unbleached cotton, printed percales, blue denim, wash satin, georgette crepe and fancy woolen suitings were submitted by Mr. Lauck in support of his charges of enormous profiteering.

His survey shows that the increase in the cost of mill labor in the case of unbleached cotton was only 1-9 cents a yard from 1910 to 1919, and that the increase in the cost of labor plus all mill expense and salaries of officials came to only 2 cents a yard. The retail price, however, was increased more than 20 cents a yard.

Retail prices were advanced from 8-13 cents, to 29 cents a yard. By far the greatest factor in this advance was the increase in profit margins, which went up 12 cents, approximately six times the increase in the cost of labor, management and mill expenses. The labor expenses increased 15 per cent, but mill profit rose 748 per cent. The total cost of producing this basic cotton cloth, which sold at 29 cents, was only 14 1/2 cents.

A similar, though less flagrant condition, existed in the case of printed percales. Mr. Lauck found. Blue denims, which cost in 1919 50 cents a yard at retail, were produced for 25 1/2 cents, and there was a large disproportion between the increase in labor and mill costs and the increase in profit.

In the case of standard silks, such as wash satin and georgette crepe, the cost of production is less than half what the consumer must pay. The mill cost of both is about \$1.50 a yard, but retail prices vary from \$3.50 to \$5.

"In retailing their goods," said Mr. Lauck, "the department and drygoods stores usually add 60 per cent to the price at which they buy from the mill. On fancy silks, especially those which are greatly affected by the change in fashions, they add 100 per cent or more."

As for woolen goods the report indicates that increased cost of suits is due to profiteering in the woolen industry. The profits in woolens increased more than 350 per cent and were more than four times as great in 1920 as in 1910.

"With such facts before us," said Mr. Lauck, "we are not surprised to find in reports published in leading financial manuals that the profits of eight large and representative textile

manufacturing corporations were in the years from 1916 to 1918 five times as large as during the pre-war period."

Another Postponement

Meat Dealers Charged With Profiteering Said to Need More Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Postponement of the cases of two meat dealers charged with profiteering, scheduled to come up for hearing yesterday before Commissioner Hayes 2d of the United States District Court, was announced by James A. Hatton, prosecuting attorney, who said that it was necessary to give one of the firms more time for bringing in witnesses. These two firms, charged with selling lamb knowingly at an excessive price, are Chamberlain & Co., of Boston and Tupman Thurlow Company of New York.

This is the fourth postponement of meat cases in this court within the last few weeks. The case of Armour & Co., which was given a brief preliminary hearing on Tuesday and then continued indefinitely, had previously been postponed twice. In the meantime, lamb as well as other meats have been falling in price.

The constitutionality of the Lever Act in limiting the amount of profit a person or corporation may make in a sale was questioned at the Armour hearing and was one of the reasons given for holding up the case. John H. Kelley, buyer for Arthur E. Dorr Company, testified at the Armour hearing that the Armour salesman had set a price of 25 cents a pound and refused to consider bids below that figure. Mr. Hatton in prosecuting the case asked Edward B. Noyes, supervisor of sales for Armour & Co., if he could not have sold the lamb for 15 cents a pound had he so wished, and Mr. Noyes replied that he could have if he had been willing to break the market price, but, not desiring to break it, he would have placed it in cold storage until he could get the market price. Mr. Hatton then brought out that it was the packing company itself which established the market price.

Armour & Co. were charged with getting lamb at 13.41 cents and selling it at 25 cents, and the other two firms with getting the lamb at 12.89 cents and selling at 32.

NEW JERSEY TUNNEL FUND IS APPROVED

ALBANY, New York—Gov. Alfred E. Smith of this State wound up his legislative work by announcing the signing of appropriation bills totaling over \$5,000,000 and vetoing bills calling for appropriations for nearly \$1,000,000, over half of which amount was for construction of bridges, upstate.

Included in the appropriations signed just before the expiration of the 30-day period was the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 as this State's share for beginning construction, with New Jersey, of the vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River at New York City.

MILITARISM IN POWER IN CHINA

Neither Northern Nor Southern Administration Represents People, Says United States Agent of the People's Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The southern government at Canton is breaking up, but what is left of it, like the northern government at Peking, is militaristic and the Chinese people really have no government of their own now, according to Ma Soo, representative here of the Peoples Party of China.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Ma Soo recalled that when the Parliament left Peking and went to Canton, seven men were left in control. And now all, including Wu Ting Fang, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi, had left Canton. In power there now were Ts'eh Ch'un-hsuan and Lu Yung-ting. They controlled the army, were no longer fighting for a constitutional government and dismissed Parliament, and the people had turned against them.

Civil war in China had stopped. Ma Soo said, but the armistice had been broken between the west and the south. The west desired to crush the militarists in Canton, and Tang Chiao-yao, Governor of Yunnan, had led this opposition, which was part of the Peoples Party movement.

It was believed that only by the removal of the militaristic element from Canton could the people be represented properly in any negotiations with the government of the north. There could have been permanent peace between the north and the south long ago if Ts'eh Ch'un-hsuan and Lu Yung-ting had not been in power in Canton.

Merchants Supporting Students

The student movement had given renewed impetus to the Peoples Party movement. It was significant that the merchants were supporting the students. This was a condition new to China. The boycott against Japanese goods, which were being called "low grade" rather than Japanese, was still spreading. Ma Soo said that this boycott had a great deal to do with the recent financial disturbance in Japan. Japanese exporters had borrowed large sums of money from Japanese banks on shipments to China. The force of the refusal of Chinese merchants to sell and the people to buy was felt in Japanese financial circles, and had a great deal to do with the panic.

Ma Soo said that the Chinese people were now apprehensive lest the Peking Government open negotiations with Japan on the Shantung affair. They were opposed to any negotiations whatever on this subject. They argued that when public opinion was with the Peking Government it could not get justice for China at Paris, and they asked what chance Peking thought it might have in negotiating with Japan alone. The students were campaigning against negotiations and

using such arguments. The government, under Japanese pressure, had tried to stop the student movement, but as a rule local officials did not try to carry out orders from officials higher up because of their sympathy with the people.

Aims of People's Party

The Peoples Party sought to maintain the Chinese Republic, to uphold the Constitution, and to develop local self-government. The party was formed immediately after the first revolution in 1911 and had shown great growth since then. The Chinese Nationalist League represented the party in the United States.

As for foreign affairs, the party desired friendship with all the powers, but hoped eventually to abolish extraterritorial restrictions of Chinese rights. The party opposed the Shantung agreement and any negotiations with Japan about it, and would bring the question before the League of Nations. But the party was convinced that it was time for China to help herself. With large credits established on her behalf among the powers she could obtain the machinery and equipment she needed to develop her resources, with proper independence of entangling foreign alliances and with freedom from foreign encroachments on her rights.

Ma Soo pointed out that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had formerly sought to bring about closer relationship between Japan and China, but had met with failure because of the action of the Japanese Government in abetting the attempts of the Chinese officials to thwart the Peoples Party movement. With the adoption of a Japanese policy of territorial expansion at the expense of China, Dr. Sun realized that such an attitude of harmony between the two countries was no longer imaginable.

Dr. Sun Incensed by Japan's Action

Dr. Sun was incensed by Japan's action in making a secret compact with the powers by which she was recognized as the successor of Germany's so-called rights in Shantung. Since he believes that Japan was also instrumental in China's decision to enter the war on the Allied side, he thinks that Japan made the secret compact only that she might enjoy the war profits of China's labor. Japan, in Dr. Sun's eyes, is enjoying the fruits of China's participation in the war. If Japanese apologists base her claim on Tsing-tao on the right of conquests, he asks, why did she not openly demand from the Entente the right to Shantung when her army took Tsing-tao, instead of secretly concluding a treaty with the Entente when China entered the war? He says that China

is not a colony of Japan, but yet the Japanese Government has virtually exercised the power of veto over China's movements and thus gained rewards from the Entente.

Inconsistency Seen

Ma Soo recalled that Dr. Sun, in replying to The Osaka Asahi, which had asked for his views of Sino-Japanese conditions, concluded:

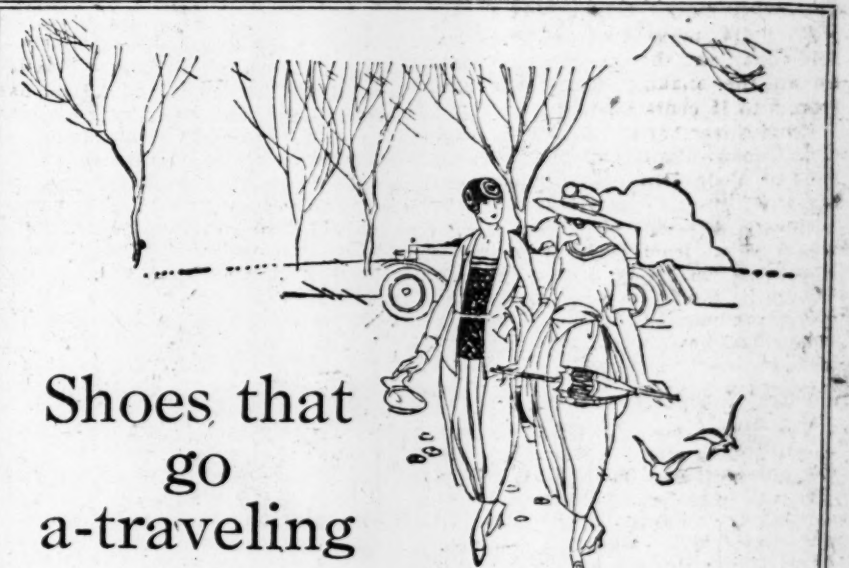
"The conflict of two distinct ideas brought about the European war—the idea of world domination and the idea of self-determination of peoples. If Japan entered the war on the side of nations opposed to conquests, how could she demand the succession of German aggrandizement in China? While the Japanese are constantly advocating closer relationships between China and Japan on account of racial affinity and common literature, their treatment of China is far inferior to the treatment accorded her by the Americans and the Europeans. How could you then expect the Chinese not to unite as one man to resist, and adopt the policy of making friends with those afar and fight those near by, and, if necessary, to drag you to a common ruin? Thus the succession to German rights in Shantung is a prelude to the succession of Germany's downfall. If you mean what you profess, and are sincere in desiring the friendship of the Chinese people, you should force your government to repent and abandon for all time the policy of making China the victim of territorial expansion. Unless that is done there will be no peace in the Far East."

ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although the United States has looked on her largely as a land of memories, or of immigrants, Italy has experienced a great industrial renaissance which would make her soon one of the prosperous centers of commercial activities in Europe, according to Baron Camillo Romano Avezana, Italian Ambassador to the United States.

He sees opportunities for America in Italy and for Italy in America which arise from the exceptional condition of exchange and which should be working naturally to correct an abnormal balance if only confidence and knowledge were restored. At a luncheon given by the Italian-American Chamber of Commerce, he urged commerce chambers throughout the country to spread correct information about such vital subjects as Italy's increased production.



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American Banks, It Is Testified,
Made \$250,000,000 Available
for Operators—Systematized
Distribution Is Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Lusk investigating committee discovered here yesterday, through testimony by George Henry Finley, of a sugar brokerage firm, that American banks had made available \$250,000,000 by which sugar might be held in Cuba.

Returning from Cuba three weeks ago, Mr. Finley was able to say that about 650,000 tons of sugar was being held at Cuban ports, and some plantations had not even sent to the ports any of their crops.

Raymond M. Wilson, treasurer of Axtel Company, Inc., sugar brokers, said he thought that within 48 hours the Arhuckle Brothers would announce 27 or 28-cent sugar. He thought the books of the "three or four people" who controlled sugar in this country should be forced into the light, to show exactly who obtained sugar under the toll system of refining. This system was one of the chief causes of high prices. He urged reduction of candy manufacture and systematized distribution. He disagreed with Mr. Finley's opinion that great quantities of sugar were being held by housewives, and thought that hoarding was being done by dealers and manufacturers.

Rationing Proposed

Mr. Finley declined to answer specific questions, on the ground that he was under indictment by the Federal Court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and such replies might incriminate him. He also declared that the committee's scope covered only nefarious activities and could not cover the sugar situation.

Under questions designed to protect his rights, Mr. Finley said that merchants and refiners were not holding sugar, but press agitation had helped to arouse the public to make an extraordinary demand. Not less than 50,000 tons of granulated sold to Europe by Americans had been bought back for resale here. He thought the only remedy for higher prices was rationing of distribution for 90 days and periodical price-fixing regardless of cost. He opposed the tolling system.

Those holding sugar in Cuba were both Americans and Cubans. The National City Bank, Havana branch, was one of the banks loaning money on held sugar, and the rates on such loans by all the banking concerns ranged from 8 to 15 cents a pound.

College of Brokers

The "College of Brokers" in Cuba, mentioned by previous witnesses, were the notaries who handled sugar contracts. Legally constituted by the Cuban Government, they met daily and fixed the price for the growers twice a month, but speculations were carried out regardless of this price.

Mr. Wilson said that before the war the world sugar market was practically controlled by Hamburg. He favored some arrangement by which legitimate dealers could be cut out and all legitimate brokers required not to sell except in direct line from importers to wholesalers.

Rafael Delgado, who sold sugar for a Porto Rican mill in which Mrs. Delgado had a half interest, had sold 13,370 pounds to Austin, Nichols & Co. at 21 cents delivered, but did not know what it cost those he had sold it for. He pointed out that the sugar he handled came direct from the mill without being subject to any middlemen's prices in Porto Rico. He said a serious stevedores' strike was now holding up sugar shipments from Porto Rico.

Sugar Company's Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At the American Sugar Refining Company offices it was said yesterday that the charge, made by Department of Justice agents in arresting the company's manager, W. K. Green, in Boston, that the company was exacting excessive prices was not justified, and must have grown out of a misunderstanding of routine refining operations.

Sugar Official Denies Charge

NEW YORK, New York—The charges that the American Sugar Refining Company is demanding excessive prices, made by federal agents, was denied here yesterday by Earl D. Babst, president of the company. "The complaint of the Boston agents of the Department of Justice before the United States commissioner in Boston is a matter of great surprise to us," said Mr. Babst. "The charge that we are exacting excessive prices is wholly without justification. We are sure the action at Boston grows out of a misunderstanding of the necessary routine of our refining operations."

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Strikers in the streets of a Pennsylvania steel town

Photograph by Paul Thompson

THE STEEL WORKERS' CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Activity of the Labor unions in the campaign to organize steel workers has been renewed. Strictly speaking, it has been increased, for it has never ceased since it was first begun in 1918. The calling off of the steel strike in January of this year did not interrupt the existence of the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, which has maintained its headquarters here continuously since their transference here from Chicago late in 1918 upon the practical completion of the unionization of the workers in steel plants of the Calumet district around Chicago. A staff of organizers, though smaller than up to the end of the strike, has been retained and local headquarters have been continued in a number of the more important steel centers.

The National Committee of the American Federation of Labor appears now to be abandoning the defensive position into which it was more or less forced by the failure of the strike to achieve any specific gains in the nature of conceded demands or recognition of the unions by the steel corporations. What appears to be a clear indication of the strategy adopted for renewal of the campaign by the unions is furnished in the events of the past week or so. The first move was to hold a street meeting in Duquesne, at which all the speakers were arrested. They were sentenced to pay \$100 fine each, or serve 30 days in the Allegheny County Jail. All six of them chose the 30 days. Five were organizers of the National Committee, or directly employed by the American Federation of Labor; the other was the Rev. William M. Fincke, headmaster of Brookwood School at Katocton, New York, who spoke as a representative of the Civil Liberties Union.

The choice of Duquesne for this meeting is significant. Throughout the union campaign and the strike, no single Labor union meeting was ever held in that town. Although restrictions on and suppression of Labor union meetings were common throughout western Pennsylvania during the campaign and strike, Duquesne was the only important steel town where no meeting was ever held and where no Labor organizer ever succeeded in doing any work whatever. The object of the unions now in choosing this most tightly closed town is to carry through the legal fight against what is alleged to be denial of the constitutional rights of free speech and free assemblage.

The Union Plan

The unions appear to have laid their plans carefully. Several consultations with lawyers were held before

the Duquesne meeting and expert scrutiny given to Ordinance 27 of the City of Duquesne, upon which the action of the authorities rests. The essence of the ordinance reads:

All street parades, processions, street assemblies and public meetings, except those of the G. A. R., the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania, funeral processions, fire and police forces of the City of Duquesne, as well as religious, educational or patriotic meetings, are forbidden unless written notice of the object, time, place or route of such procession, parade, assembly or meeting, and the character, purpose and names of the officers or persons having the same in charge be given not less than 24 hours previous to said meeting . . . to the Mayor of said city who shall, after being satisfied that the same shall not be detrimental to the public interests, issue a permit for the holding of said street parade, procession, assembly or public meeting.

On April 8 an application for a permit was mailed by the unions to Mayor James S. Crawford of Duquesne. The letter was registered, and the signed receipt attesting delivery was duly returned. No reply was received and another registered letter was dispatched to the Mayor, calling attention to the application and requesting action. Again the receipt card showing delivery was duly received by the unions. The application requested permission to hold a meeting at either of two specified points, or at some other suitable place.

No reply having been received to the application, the unions held the meeting Sunday afternoon, May 9, at one of the points specified in their application for a permit. It happened that the day fell on the second anniversary of the ordinance becoming effective. Rev. Mr. Fincke of the Civil Liberties Union was the first to rise in the Ford drawn up at the curb on the specified street corner at the announced time. He said:

"Fellow workers: I have come here today under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, to test out the constitutional right . . ."

The chief of police, standing beside the machine, hereupon interrupted the speaker, saying:

"Have you a permit to hold a meeting here?"

"We applied for one," Mr. Fincke answered.

"Have you a permit?" the chief repeated.

"No."

"You are under arrest."

After permitting the crowd ample time to see the prisoner escorted to the police patrol and whisked away, the next speaker rose, John L. Beaghen, a bricklayer, and vice-president of the Central Labor Union of Pittsburgh. The same process was repeated for him and each of the other organizers who followed him in the attempt to speak.

Why Jail

The Labor union officials say that the reasons which led to the decision to serve jail sentences rather than pay fines, were mainly these: The

cost, which imposes a considerable strain upon funds none too plentiful; the greater attention which the incident attracts, especially among Labor unionists, if their fellows are actually put in the criminal class for attempting to address working people about Labor union matters; the sharper indication given by the jail penalty as to the seriousness with which the steel towns oppose Labor meetings. Another consideration is that while the men are actually in jail it may be possible to expedite the legal steps by habeas corpus proceedings.

The position which the unions purpose taking is thus stated by Jay G. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, and successor to William Z. Foster in that office:

"We mean definitely to establish our rights in Pennsylvania, or definitely to establish that we are outlaws in this part of the country. Brushing aside all legal technicalities and complications, the issue is perfectly plain. We do not question the right of any proper official to require notice of a Labor meeting, or to say to us, 'No, you can't hold the meeting at that particular place or at just that time, because you will seriously interfere with traffic'; or for some good reason to assign some other place or time where the meeting can be held with reasonable convenience to those who are likely to wish to attend. We do deny the right of any official to refuse us the right to hold any meeting at all, or, by failing to make any reply to our application for a permit, to suppress the meeting and jail our men for attempting to state the case in behalf of joining a Labor union. If the Constitution of the United States means what it says about the rights of free speech, and free assemblage, and if the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, which is even stronger on these points, means anything, then no person or body has the right to abridge or deny the rights of free speech and free assemblage. We are going to . . . right on lighting until we find out whether Labor unions have these constitutional rights or whether we are in fact men without a country—outside the protection of those guarantees supposed to apply to all citizens of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania."

When any community is dominated by a single great industry, it is almost inevitable that the political authorities of that community will have

some connection with that industry. The authorities will be either workers or officials in the industry. It is more than likely that the higher authorities will be closer in sympathy with the employer than with the employees, particularly when the industry is steel, in which there are such great numbers of foreign-born engaged.

In the case of Duquesne, for example, Mayor James S. Crawford is president of the City Council, the body which passed the ordinance quoted restricting public meetings; Mayor Crawford is one of the commissioners of public safety who administer the police department; he is the magistrate before whom the arrested speakers appeared and by whom they were sentenced; he is president of the only national bank in Duquesne; his brother is president of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company of the United States Steel Corporation, across the Monongahela River from Duquesne, and Duquesne's only industrial activity is the Duquesne Steel Works,

also a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

It is undoubtedly a fact that anything like free speech to Labor unions means difficulties for the steel mills. The activities of the unions are along the line of agitation and, whatever the effect of Labor unions is or might ultimately be, in the earlier stages they almost inevitably make for disturbances to the normal processes of production and discipline of the working force.

The steel industry has, since the middle of last summer, been facing a growing volume of orders. From September 22, until nearly the middle of January, when it was declared off, the strike seriously restricted production. Since then it has admittedly been difficult to get as much work done per employee, both because of the dissatisfaction which ordinarily follows a defeated strike, and because thousands of old employees left the industry. Scarcely a week passes, apparently, when some considerable number of families does not leave this or that steel town for Europe.

Growth of the Union

It is not exceedingly difficult for the union organizers to get the steel workers into the unions. About 160,000 were enrolled through the National Committee alone during the campaign and strike and this means that more than 200,000 were signed up if those are also included who joined by various other ways than through the National Committee. This was done in spite of rigid restrictions on meetings, and failure to hold any meetings at all in some places. If the legal battle of the unions for greater freedom of speech and assemblage wins, the unionization of the steel industry in Pennsylvania, its stronghold, can with difficulty be stemmed, it would seem.

Furthermore, when the campaign was first undertaken by the unions, it was reputed to be the general thing that any steel worker in a steel trust mill found to have joined a union was dismissed; now union membership has become so common a thing that dismissal for that cause would certainly not with the present shortage of labor and cessation of immigration. Most of the deterrent fear of joining the union which may previously have operated has ceased to be effective.

All these factors considered together throw light upon the surprising fact that, after the Homestead steel strike of 1892, the Labor unions were absent from the industry in every important sense for 26 years—until the organizing campaign begun under the American Federation of Labor in 1918; whereas, in and sharp contrast, after the general steel strike of 1919-20, the defeat of the strike did not serve even temporarily to break up the Labor organizations and the defeat imposed but relative inactivity upon the unions for a period of only four months.

EFFORTS TO STOP THE NEGRO EXODUS

Mississippi City Board of Trade
Told by Negro Educator That
Poor Pay and Unjust Treatment
Are Cause of Leaving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi—At the last meeting of the Jackson Board of Trade, the president, J. W. Tucker, stated that the labor shortage had become a serious menace to the business interests of the city and State, that another exodus of Negroes was now on, stronger than ever before, and apparently gathering force and strength. For this reason he had invited President Hubert of Jackson College, a flourishing Negro institution, to attend this meeting and explain, if he could, the cause of this second exodus of Negro labor to the north and west, and to suggest a remedy.

Professor Hubert is well educated, progressive, and has the confidence of all white citizens who know him. He said that he was willing to do what he could to stem the tide. He told the two score business men present that his people were leaving their native State partly because of better pay in the north, and largely because of the fact that they had lost faith and confidence in the white people of Jackson and of the State of Mississippi.

"I want to call your attention," said Professor Hubert, "to the fact that here in Jackson the races are about evenly divided between white and colored, but there are only two Negro schoolhouses to six or eight white schools; that the pro rata of the school fund paid for Negro children is but about \$2, while that for the white children of the State is more than \$11; that the courts do not mete out even-handed justice, and the Negro is physically afraid; he does not want and does not expect anything akin to social equality in the remotest degree, but he does want justice in the courts, fair treatment in the matter of schools and wages. See that the Negro gets these few things and is given a fair chance and the exodus will stop."

The business men of Jackson were so strongly impressed with the statements of the Negro college president that he was given a unanimous vote of thanks, and a committee was appointed to confer with a delegation of Negro citizens, to be named by themselves, with a view to a better understanding between the races whose interests are identical, and reforms along the lines proposed by one of their own number.

Meanwhile thousands of Negroes, the labor of the South, continue to go northward, and thousands of fertile acres lie idle.

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BRITISH WORKERS DEMANDS CONTINUE

Increased Wages Gained by Miners and Transport Workers Set Off Movements by the Railwaymen and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Almost as soon as a settlement is reached in regard to a number of demands submitted by the workers in important industries, and which at one period during the negotiations looked like developing into a strike, there appears the demand by the railwaymen, cotton operatives, general workers and a host of others for advances ranging from 10s. up to 20s. per week. In the case of the cotton operatives it is even higher, the application being for 60 per cent on current rates.

During the past few weeks a settlement has been reached upon the various matters which the Transport Workers Federation was negotiating, although there has been a great deal of opposition to the tramways settlement, and strikes have taken place at Manchester, Cardiff and other towns. Work, however, has now been resumed, and the agreement is to be reviewed.

Sliding Scale Operative

Possibly the most disturbing of the demands now engaging the attention of the authorities are those submitted in the name of the National Union of Railwaymen, who have applied for an increase of £1 a week on behalf of all grades. Under the terms of the recent railway settlement a sliding scale was introduced, which would automatically adjust the wages as the cost of living either rose or fell. The railwaymen did not take kindly to the scheme, and it was denounced by a number of labor leaders as being "fodder basis."

However, at the moment, the Board of Trade figures having advanced the necessary five points, the railwaymen are entitled, and will doubtless receive without further discussion, an increase of 1s. per week. The railwaymen make it clear that their present demand is in no way correlated with the foregoing arrangement, but is in pursuance of a policy determined at the annual general meeting last year. The strike in September last aimed at securing standardization, and that having been accomplished, the present object is to raise the standard, which it is asserted is much too low.

Standardization Demanded

It will no doubt be remembered in connection with the strike that an attempt was made to standardize on the highest rate obtaining in each grade at the time, but, as a railwayman puts it, "standardization upward had yielded to standardization on the average." According to a responsible railway worker and active union official, there are thousands of railwaymen rated at 55s. to 60s. per week; the highest paid locomotive drivers receive £4 10s. for a 48-hour week, whereas the lowest paid drivers receive £3 12s. per week.

Naturally there is strong resentment and bitter discontent that the movement to secure standardization upward did not succeed, and is doubtless responsible for the present demand. Coupled to this is the fact that the miners have just completed a ballot accepting an increase of 2s. per day minimum, and the Industrial Court, which inquired into the conditions of working and the rates of pay for dockers has recommended a universal day rate of 16s.

It is a well-known fact that an increase in wages to any particular trade or group of trades immediately sets off movements among the trades most closely connected or allied thereto. In the present instance it is well to remember that the miners and the dockers are, through the Transport Workers Federation, affiliated with the railwaymen in the "Triple Alliance," and that there is an arrangement that each section shall report from time to time the developments arising and any agreements reached as the result of negotiations on their separate programs.

Machinery Still Exists

It is well also to bear in mind the fact that the respective programs of the three organizations which make up the "Triple Alliance" are submitted to the standing committee, and that there is a kind of understanding of mutual support for each other. The activities of the "Triple Alliance," as such, have not been prominent before the public of late, but the machinery, the understanding, and the comradeship are still there. The miners and the transport workers have done so well on their own that it has not been thought necessary to threaten to use the resources of the Alliance, but it will be surprising if the Alliance does not come more into the limelight in the near future.

It is now over a year ago since it was pointed out in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor how the two unions, catering for the railway workers, were competing with each other for prestige and supremacy; how a demand for an increased wage by the National Union of Railwaymen was invariably and immediately followed by a higher increase by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and vice versa; and how the general public were kept in a perpetual state of suspense in consequence of the petty jealousies and rivalries of the two unions.

Original Demand Canceled

For a time there has been some semblance of unity between the two sets of officials, but one need only trace the history of the demands now

a matter of negotiation to discover that the old rivalry is asserting itself as forcibly as ever.

A claim by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen in January of this year for "a further increase in wages to meet the very large increase in the cost of living since the settlement of the wages of such men in August last," and, supported in almost identical terms by the National Union of Railwaymen in March, has since resolved itself into an application for an increase of £1 a week all round.

Even as late as March 30 last, the National Union of Railwaymen intimated to the Central Wages Board that their claim for drivers, motor-men and firemen was 1s. a day and 2s. for cleaners; this was subsequently canceled, however, in view of the demand for an increase of 20s. a week which covered all grades.

It is extremely difficult to follow the trend of events or to find what justification there is for the demand, other than that already stated, namely, that other organizations have in the interim, since the railway strike settlement, obtained a greater increase than that now due to the railwayman, through the operation of the sliding scale arrangement.

The railwaymen may not be aware of the fact, but it is nevertheless true, that they are losing a good deal of the confidence of other union leaders by these methods, and by the "go-one-better" attitude of their organizations.

SAMOA'S PUZZLING LABOR PROBLEM

New Zealanders Find It Apparently Incapable of Solution so as to Please Whites at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Members of the New Zealand Parliament have returned from a visit to some of the islands of the South Pacific and particularly to Samoa, where the former Germany colony is to be administered by New Zealand under mandate from the League of Nations.

These public men do not disguise the fact that they are made anxious by what they have seen and that they are rather sorry New Zealand has undertaken to control Samoa. Their anxiety arises from the labor problem, which seems incapable of solution on lines that will please the white people of the dominion.

The Germans acquired considerable areas of land in Samoa and brought them into cultivation. These plantations have now fallen into the hands of the New Zealand Government, which has to arrange for their future management. Other areas, producing sugar and copra, are being cultivated by the Samoan natives, who work generally in a small way without intensive effort.

Samoa Labor Unavailable

Practically no Samoan labor is available for the plantations, and the Germans used indentured Chinese labor. Some of this labor has been retained by the new administration, but popular feeling in New Zealand is opposed to the employment of "colored" labor and particularly of indentured Chinese.

Most of the members of Parliament have come back convinced that the importation of "colored" labor into Samoa is a necessary evil. "I regret that it has fallen to the lot of New Zealand to govern Samoa," said one member, voting the majority opinion of the party. "But the die has been cast and we have not to make the best of the situation as we find it. The Samoan natives are not prepared to work on the plantations, and we should not and could not put any pressure upon them. That means that there must be indentured labor and plenty of it, as quickly as possible; otherwise large areas of fertile land will go back into jungle and years of effort and large expenditure of capital will have been wasted. We need the copra, sugar and cocoa that Samoa can produce."

New Zealand's First Duty

The Labor members of Parliament take another view. They insist that New Zealand's first duty is to secure the happiness and welfare of the Samoan natives and that the fate of the plantations is a much smaller matter.

"The wholesale importation of Chinese indentured labor is advocated as the only means of salvation for the big plantations," states one of these members. "While recognizing the desirability of this from a purely commercial point of view, I am convinced that under the mandate there devolves upon us the fundamental and graver responsibility of safeguarding the Samoan race."

The government is committed to the use of indentured labor, and the policy is not likely to be changed for the present. But the demand for the disuse of imported labor will gain force and the government, in the meantime, has no clear idea of how to meet the obvious difficulties.

Efforts to keep the indentured workers entirely apart from the general population means herding them in compounds, which virtually are prisons. Other evils arise from this system. The simple fact is, of course, that the indentured labor system is unnatural and vicious.

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NEGOTIATING A LOAN FOR CHINA

American Financiers Have Trouble in Conducting Negotiations—Experience in the Ways of the Far East Is Necessary

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—Great confusion has arisen in the negotiations between China and American financiers for a loan secured by the taxes on wine and tobacco. In November, 1916, the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago contracted with Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister at Washington, for a loan of \$30,000,000 of which \$5,000,000 was advanced at the time of signing the loan. The balance was to be paid in installments after the reorganization of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau, in which it was agreed that the bankers should have a share in the nomination of an associate inspector in the same way as the customs revenue is supervised by a foreign inspector-general.

On account of the difficulty of floating this loan upon the American market, the balance of \$25,000,000 was never paid over by the Chicago bank and no steps were taken toward the appointment of an American associate inspector. The loan was for a period of three years so that the loan became due last November. As the Chinese Government was in no position to repay the loan and was already owing the interest for the last year, it opened negotiations for the renewal of the loan and for the purpose appointed Hsu Yun-yuan as its agent to proceed to Chicago to arrange for an extension of the loan of \$5,000,000 to which was added the interest due of \$500,000, making a total renewal of \$5,500,000.

Loan Taken Over

During his stay in America Mr. Hsu also arranged on his own behalf for the formation of a joint banking enterprise in which American and Chinese capital should have equal shares. This banking corporation was entered into on the American side by the Pacific Development Company, of which Galen Stone, of Messrs. Hayden & Stone, is president and E. B. Bruce of New York is general manager. Associated with Messrs. Stone and Bruce were Albert H. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank, New York, and William Meyer of Andover, Meyer & Co., Shanghai.

After the arrival in China of Mr. Stone, Mr. Wiggin, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Meyer last November an arrangement was made by which the newly formed banking combine centering around the Pacific Development Company should take over the loan of the Continental and Commercial Bank, Chicago, and should advance the balance due under the original agreement. The Chinese Government gave its ready consent to the transfer and the Pacific Development Company made a further advance of \$5,000,000, and obligated itself to pay the balance in not less than six months. It was agreed that the associate inspector should be appointed at once and to this position the Pacific Development Company nominated C. L. Loos Williams, formerly in the American consular service, later in the American Bank Note Company and during the war attached to the American legation in various capacities. All of these negotiations were carried on between the company and the Minister of Finance, Li Shih-hao.

Head of Bureau Not Consulted

Although it was known at the time that it was intended to establish the Wine and Tobacco Bureau as an organ independent of the Ministry of Finance, the head of the bureau, it seems, was not consulted in any of the details of the loan. A few days after the new loan agreement had been signed the official constitution of the bureau was promulgated on the recommendation of the Cabinet, of which the Finance Minister is a member, but this constitution contained no provision for the appointment of an associate inspector. Mr. Williams' contract had been duly signed by the Finance Minister, but the new Director-General of the bureau refused to be guided by it.

When Mr. Williams called at the bureau to take up his duties, he was told by the Director-General, Chang Shou-ling, that he was not wanted and up to the present Mr. Williams has drawn no part of the handsome salary which is stipulated in his contract.

A further difficulty arose when the loan was referred to the State Department at Washington. As the Pacific Development Company is not

a member of the new banking consortium which has been duly acknowledged by the department, the department instructed the legation here that the loan should not be officially supported. As to Mr. Williams' appointment it is understood that instructions were given to support it.

Embarrassment Caused

This attitude of the American Government caused great embarrassment to the Pacific Development Company and immediately upon the arrival of T. W. Lamont, representing the consortium, negotiations were entered into between the Pacific Development Company and Mr. Lamont for the taking over of the loan by the consortium. It is believed that the consortium is willing to take the loan on the condition that Mr. Williams' appointment is confirmed, but on this point the attitude of Director-General Chang remains firmly in opposition.

This is only another illustration of the awkward course which American investments seem to pursue in China. The reason for this is apparent. Other nationalities appoint men of experience in the Far East to negotiate for them, whereas Americans, unfamiliar with conditions in China, come to carry on delicate negotiations under circumstances strange to them.

No matter how intelligent these men may have proved themselves to be in the conduct of their own affairs in their own country, they are quite incapacitated for dealing with the complicated situations here. The same financial laws are true here as anywhere else in the world, but the surrounding circumstances which control these laws are peculiar and can only be known by long experience in dealing with them. Dinner parties and official attentions are too apt to turn the heads of these men from their real work.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR AND CLASS WARFARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Reference to class warfare was made by the President of the Victorian State Labor Conference in an address delivered before 200 delegates from all parts of the State.

M. M. Blackburn, the president, held that the bulk of the people believed the existing social system to be unjust and would be prepared to destroy the present organizations of society if they could be persuaded that the proposals of the Labor Party were better and were workable.

"Unless the party can persuade the majority of the people that its proposals are better, it will not be able to achieve its ends," continued the president. "I do not believe that it is possible in this or in any English-speaking country to obtain our ends either by armed force or by sheer economic force. We should make use of our political and economic organizations."

Replying to those Labor men who advocated alliance on industrial organization alone, Mr. Blackburn pointed out that conscription would not have been defeated if it had not been for the political weapon.

TASMANIA'S WOOLEN MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—The establishment of new woollen mills in Tasmania has been arranged, final plans having recently been made by a firm of Rochdale, England, for the erection of a large factory at a cost of £20,000 in Launceston. This will make the fourth woollen manufactory in Tasmania. The new factory is to be erected on a plan that will allow of important additions being made at any time. Skilled operators are to be brought from England to form the nucleus of the complement of some hundreds of employees.



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NAVIGATING A SHIP BY WAVES OF SOUND

Vessel Now Receives Vibratory Waves Through Steel Diaphragms Tuned so as to Respond to a Certain Pitch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The study of sound for practical purposes is almost entirely a product of the war, and as such is a comparatively new subject about which little is generally known except in conjunction with light and heat in a physics course. Sound is a sensation produced in the ear by a persistent vibratory motion when transmitted through a medium, and the utilization of the fact that sound travels in waves, which are dependent for their length and form upon the medium carrying them, has been but little appreciated.

It might be urged that sound is one of those so obvious commonplaces that it requires no investigation, but when it is realized that the medium conveying the sound waves bears such an important relation to both the intensity, the certainty and the speed of transmission, the whole aspect of sound and the uses to which it can be put, at once assumes a marked change.

It is to the submarine menace that the world is indebted for much of what has been done to develop the practical possibilities of sound transmission, as none of the senses provides a means for accurately locating the presence of these boats.

A Characteristic Note

No possible line of research has been overlooked which would be likely to offer a solution, and in the course of the investigations it has been discovered that all bodies moving through water emit a characteristic note, dependent upon their composition, and the means used to propel them.

Thus the note given by a paddle boat differs from that which a vessel dependent upon a screw propeller for her movement gives out. Twin propellers have a different note from a single screw. Again, if the engines are of the reciprocating type, the sound is different from that produced by a turbine ship, or one fitted with internal combustion engines.

The well-known laboratory experiment of reproducing a sound from several similarly pitched tuning forks when only one is set in vibration has its counterpart in the methods em-

ployed in picking up the different sounds produced by vessels immersed wholly or partially in water.

To convince anyone who has doubts as to the transmission of sound possible by means of water, it is only necessary to perform a very simple experiment. If the submerged surface of a basin containing water is scratched with the finger nails, or tapped with a ring, a certain volume of sound will be heard, but if one of both ears are then immersed in the water and the tapping or scratching continued, the volume of the sound transmitted to the ear drum in the second case will be a revelation to anyone who has not previously tried the experiment.

Equipping a Vessel

In order to equip a vessel to receive these vibratory waves, steel diaphragms carefully insulated from all internal vibration by means of rubber sheeting are inserted in the ship's plating in contact with the water well below the water line. These discs or diaphragms are carefully tuned to respond to a certain pitch.

At the back of each diaphragm a microphone is carried. This microphone is of similar construction to that used in the transmitter of the ordinary telephone, and is packed with carbon granules. It is inserted into the circuit of an electric battery and head telephones with a result that any sound waves which impinge upon the surface of the diaphragm from the water, produce corresponding vibratory electrical currents in the microphone, which can be heard in the telephone receivers as a musical note.

The advantage possessed by water over air as a medium for the transmission of sound waves is not confined to speed and intensity alone. Sound when traveling through water assumes a form of high directional character, which enables its source to be accurately located within two or three degrees of hearing.

This result is achieved by fitting two diaphragms in each vessel, one on either side, and arranged in such a way with switches that they can be used alternately. Then, by swinging the ship and "listening in" first on one and then on the other, until the intensity of sound received by both instruments is equal, the source of the vibrations will be found to be right ahead.

Sound Telegraphy

A further very important use for sound transmission which has been highly developed during the war is what is now known as sound telegraphy. This method of signaling was invented in America by Fessenden, and consists of fitting a vessel with sound producing instruments known as oscillators. These oscillators take

the place of the listening diaphragms previously referred to, and are fitted into the hull plating in the same manner as hydrophone discs.

The diaphragms of the oscillators are, however, much larger and relatively thicker than the hydrophones and therefore do not require to be insulated directly to the hull, the only condition being that the surface of the disc should be flush with the surrounding plating, otherwise water noises will result.

These oscillator discs are arranged to be vibrated electrically, and signaling can be carried on by means of a Morse key at speeds of 20 words per minute and upwards, to a range of about 100 miles, when the apparatus is correctly adjusted. The same instrument has been made capable of receiving signals as well as transmitting them; the head telephones are used for this purpose as in the case of the hydrophones.

The "Echo Effect"

The possibilities of this invention for navigating purposes are not ended by what has already been stated, as it is claimed that by using the "echo effect," the presence of icebergs can be detected. This fact is due to the reflection and refraction possible with sound waves.

It is interesting to note here that when signaling is carried on by means of sound transmission in water, it is entirely free from the zones of silence which are experienced when using the steam whistle as a means of communication, and the highly directional character of the signals render its uses in fog much more effective. Sound telegraphy is also immune from atmospheric disturbances such as are experienced in wireless work.

The further the investigations into this most interesting subject are pursued, the greater the field for its usefulness becomes apparent, and it was a very unlooked-for surprise for the German submarine flotillas coming over to surrender 12 months ago, that they were thus safely led through an intricate channel into one of the east coast naval bases at full speed in a dense fog.

DOUBLE SESSIONS IN SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Double sessions for the primary grades, more particularly the first grade, in the temporary solution of the congestion in the local public schools agreed upon by the supervising principals. The plan will be referred to the commissioners of education for final decision at their annual meeting this summer.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN

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WOMAN'S PLACE IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Feeling in Britain Strong That International Women's Conference and Bureau in League Would Raise Woman's Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The idea of the magnificent possibilities inherent in the League of Nations makes a very strong appeal to leading Englishwomen representing a hundred different interests. At first they saw in its successful working the one effective insurance against future wars. Now their imagination is captured by the prospect of the nations of the world, great and small, working together to better the conditions under which all these peoples live. They believe that the cooperation in remedial, and, still more, in constructive work, will develop international friendships which will be the greatest force in preventing future misunderstandings.

Women's Service in League

For many months a representative committee has been at work preparing for the time when appointments would be made. It desired to have a list of women, whom they could recommend to the government as being suitable for office in the League, or for service on any of the many sectional committees which will be set up in connection with it, so that the selections made by the government should be widely approved. This has been no easy task. It has involved two or three conferences and consultations with women's societies throughout the United Kingdom, taking care to avoid overlapping.

At the last conference, the list, containing about 100 names, was submitted and approved, and though it cannot be published until it has been forwarded to the government, it may be said that the selections are admirable. Affixed to the name of each woman is a record of her experience and qualifications, so that it may be seen at once for what class of committee work she is best fitted. The women of other countries are being asked to prepare similar lists for presentation to their governments.

There is a strong feeling that the special machinery of an international women's conference and an international women's office should be set up in connection with the League, with the object of raising the status of women relatively to that of men. The idea is to have something on the lines of the International Labor Conference and Bureau, to collect and tabulate information about women in all countries, and to discuss internationally how to secure reforms.

Proposal Opposed

The opposition to this proposal comes from two quarters. It is inferred that, if such machinery were set up, women would be expected to be content with that alone and that their claim to full representation on the League itself would be prejudiced. It is stated, however, that they have been assured by some of those qualified to express an opinion, that their general position would be strengthened by the establishment of a Women's International Conference and Bureau, which would keep the matter of women's interests prominently in view. Such machinery would also provide an invaluable training for women in international affairs.

A further objection which is more widely voiced is that the International Labor Bureau and Conference concerns itself with the interests of women as well as with those of men, and that a special Women's Bureau is therefore not required. The question, then, for women to discuss, and to decide internationally, is whether all the broad matters affecting women's status as citizens, mothers and consumers, and the varying degree of their responsibilities for the well-being of the community and the advancement of the race, can be dealt with by the Labor Bureau.

There is a great deal to be said for the view of those who think that the Labor Bureau has adequate scope, and certainly the International Labor Conference at Washington did admirable work, but there is probably still more to be said for the establishment of machinery enabling many other aspects to be dealt with. These are important matters which will be mainly settled by the more prominent and experienced men and women in the different countries.

Active Good Will Needed

What is of still greater interest just now is the way in which the rank and file of the women in England are rallying to the support of the League, and the propaganda now being carried on among them by the League of Nations Union. It is well understood that the League can only become an effective instrument if it has behind it the determined and active goodwill of the peoples.

An appeal just issued for a £1,000,000 propaganda fund for the League of Nations Union says: "It is just a piece of machinery, and it will achieve good, or fail, or possibly do evil, according to the spirit in which it is used. That spirit must come from the people."

The campaign began some weeks ago, when Mrs. Arthur Croxson, the

chief organizer, whose publicity work for the three women's services brought her into close touch with England's leading women during the war, called the women to a meeting at the Curzon Hotel, which brought together many women whose names and whose records for distinguished service in many fields were well known.

It seems the happiest augury that they should have united in this great object, the furtherance of the League of Nations. At this meeting they discussed the draft of a manifesto appealing to women. It is difficult to recollect any manifesto that has ever been signed by so many distinguished women representing such wide interests. It bore the names of Lady Aberdeen, Lady Astor, M. P., Mrs. Davidson, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, leaders of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, the presidents of the chief women's societies and of some of the most prominent labor women.

Women Vitrally Concerned

"Women equally with men," says the manifesto, "have been deeply moved by the tragedy of the war, and they are vitally concerned in all the problems arising therefrom. It is confidently believed that they are now eager to take their share in the foundation of a lasting peace." It points out that the greatest hope is in the League of Nations, which provides a peaceful means of settling disputes between nations, and a punishment for any nation which willfully breaks the peace in contravention of the regulations of the league.

The manifesto concludes: "Governments, especially in democratic countries such as ours, are practically powerless to act unless they are supported and inspired by the force of a strong public opinion. It is useless to criticize statesmen unless we have done our part. If women share this duty equally with men, they will help to create a new force in the world which will strengthen the foundation of peace. Women who desire to help in this great work for the future peace of the world should at once join the League of Nations Union."

Women's Mass Gathering

The public campaign was inaugurated by a mass meeting of women at the Royal Albert Hall, and so great was the interest already aroused, that when 9000 women had been packed into that vast hall, thousands more had to be accommodated at an overflow meeting which was also addressed by Lady Astor, Miss Mary Macarthur, Lord Robert Cecil, and other speakers. Inquiry at the offices of the League of Nations Union shows how widely and successfully the campaign so brilliantly formulated is now being carried on.

Forty of the signatories to the manifesto have been formed into an advisory committee from whom nine were chosen to form an executive sub-committee, and of this committee Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, president of the National Council of Women of Great Britain, is chairman. It was decided at once to ask all existing women's organizations to communicate with their branches throughout the country, and urge them to get into touch with the branch organizations of the League of Nations Union, with a view to working in close cooperation with them. This work is already well in hand, and a quick response is being made by societies of all kinds.

IRISH PROFITEERING FOLLOWS DECONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In order to check the unconscionable profiteering which ensued on the cessation of government control of foodstuffs, the national executive of the Irish Trades Union Congress and Labor Party has now turned attention to the question of food supplies, and prohibited the exportation of butter, bacon and pigs. It has decided to institute a committee to fix the minimum prices in each district, and permit nothing to be exported until the needs of Ireland have been supplied.

It remains to be seen how this will work out in practice. Already the bacon curers are threatening to close down, but a conference is arranged to take place immediately between the factors and the Labor Party to discuss both sides of the question.

Mr. Johnson, acting secretary for the national executive, denied the rumor that English workers will stop shipping coal and flour. On the contrary, telegrams have been received from Liverpool dock workers approving of the action of their Irish comrades. The bacon factors have been wired to come to Dublin for a conference with the Labor Party.

T. Foran, general president of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, states they have issued specific instructions to their 120,000 members under no circumstances to handle pigs, bacon or butter for exportation, and if tendered them, to "down tools" at once.

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CALCUTTA LANDLORDS ATTACK RENT BILL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The proposed Calcutta Rent Bill has raised a great deal of opposition from the landlords who, if they were able, would insist on the withdrawal of the measure, on the ground that it is unnecessary and rests on the false assumption that landlords are a rapacious and extortionate class. The "Statement of Objects and Reasons" of the bill, said that defective expansion of Calcutta and the effect of the war on building operations "have enabled many landlords to compel tenants to pay exorbitant rents," but any animosity against landlords as a class was carefully disclaimed. Anyhow, the fact remains that a sufficient number of landlords have made such exorbitant demands that statutory protection for the community has become essential.

It would be strange if the situation which has arisen in England, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon had not appeared in Calcutta. The conjunction of a limited supply and an excessive demand inevitably leads to high prices, and even a Calcutta landlord cannot resist the temptation. Calcutta has always had a housing

problem and the war made the difficulty worse, until it reached the pitch of being a menace to the community.

The landlords attacked the bill vigorously in the Select Committee, but the report shows that the Maharaja of Burdwan was able to hold his own against them. A few substantial concessions have been made, but nothing in comparison with what the landlords would have liked. They have been allowed an increase in rent of 10 per cent over that of April 1, 1919, though it is felt that in fairness the rent of April 1, 1918, should have been the basis. A right of appeal has also been allowed which will, it is to be feared, detract largely from the bill by leading to vexatious litigation. "Salami" has also been introduced into the bill, and though the payment is only in specified circumstances, yet it opens an avenue for other payments which will defeat the object of the bill.

A feeling of regret is shown in some quarters that the government has given way on these points, especially as regards the 10 per cent increase. On the other hand there is satisfaction in the decision to bring boarding houses and hotels within the scope of the bill. In Calcutta the class of tenant habituated to residence in hotels or boarding houses is so large that the bill would have failed in its purpose had they been

omitted. Also it would be unfair to raise the rent of a flat and at the same time allow the rent of the rooms in it to be raised unchecked. Owing probably to the fact that the landlords on the Select Committee are not hotel proprietors should not escape the meshes of the bill. The restriction imposed on hotels has the merit of being a novelty, and its working will be observed with some interest.

WEST INDIES TO HAVE AEROPLANE SERVICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A new service of aeroplanes and flying boats has recently been announced, for the Bermudas, by Messrs. A. V. Roe & Co. A scheme on a greater scale still, however, has been drawn up by Messrs. Handley Page & Co., who propose to institute a service of commercial aeroplanes of flying boats between various islands and the mainland of South America.

A passenger and freight service between Trinidad, St. Vincent, Grenada, Barbados, and Venezuela will first be instituted, and, as the normal services between these places is so poor, it is anticipated that there should be suffi-

cient demand for aircraft to make the scheme pay without recourse to the money-raising schemes of "joy-riding."

It is stated that the headquarters of the service will be at Port of Spain, in Trinidad, but stations complete with sheds and workshops will be also erected at Tobago and Barbados, and probably at Cumana, in Venezuela, and eventually at Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana.

Further development will depend on the government attitude as regards mail contracts and subsidies, and it is anticipated that help from official circles may also be forthcoming. The services are expected to begin in June.

INTOXICANTS CONFISCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Federal agents and police believe they have frustrated an extensive plan for traffic in liquor by raids on soft drink establishments which they report resulted in the confiscation of \$12,600 worth of intoxicants. A feature of the alleged plan was a trading arrangement with ice men in which ice was provided in exchange for liquor. Employers complained to the police when they first suspected the practice. The shortage resulting from this trading was made up at the expense of legitimate customers, it is asserted.

ENGLISH CAPITALISTS "DISCOVER" AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—When Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, arranged with Vickers Limited, the British shipbuilding and engineering firm, to build three 15,000 ton vessels for the Commonwealth Government, and Sir Ross Smith made his little aerial tour from London to Melbourne in a Vickers-Vimy, the possibilities of Australia were forcibly brought under the notice of English capitalists. As a result it is believed that Vickers Limited is contemplating extension to Australia of such branches of its activity as shipbuilding and aeroplane construction.

Representatives of this firm have been touring Australia, inspecting engineering works in the Commonwealth. They were particularly impressed with the progress and fine workmanship of the Castlemaine engineers, Sydney, Newcastle, Brisbane and Adelaide will also be visited. Included in the party are experts interested in ship construction, marine engines, Rolls-Royce engines and motor cars.



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FURTHER HEARINGS IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Further proceedings in the case of Eustace v. Harney et al. took place, yesterday, before Justice Pierce, as follows:

THIRD DAY

Boston, Wednesday, May 26, 1920.

The Court came in at 9:30. THE COURT: In the matter of Fosbery, held under consideration a careful consideration of the question at issue in the case of Eustace v. Dickey and a review of the evidence of the past acts of the defendant taken in connection with his declaration under oath that it is his present purpose to be guided in his future conduct by the direction of the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, leads my mind to the conclusion that the power of the Court to make and enforce its ultimate decree in the Eustace case does not require at the present time any injunctive restraint of the liberty of the defendant to act in the premises as under the law his individual conscience shall dictate.

It follows that the motion for injunction is denied.

We will take up the next matter.

MR. DODGE: Shall we proceed now with the motion for dissolution of the injunction?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WHIPPLE: If your Honor please, with regard to all these cases there is no evidence that can be presented that is stronger with reference to any of these gentlemen than was presented with regard to Mr. Fosbery, especially personally persuading people to discontinue their subscriptions and to control their advertising. Therefore if the same ruling that your Honor has made would apply to them and each of them would state as the other defendants have done under oath before your Honor that they did not intend in the future to take any action except in conformity to the law and in conformity to the direction of the Attorney General in his suit, the Trustees would be content that the same order should be made with regard to them.

THE COURT: That is the underlying thought in that matter and it is a conclusion that has been come to after very great consideration.

MR. WHIPPLE: I understand that is really the basis of your Honor's decision with regard to the other gentlemen. All of them stated whatever their activities had been in the past, whatever view your Honor might take, that in the future they were going to conform to the requirements of the law and abide by the direction of the Attorney General of the Commonwealth.

THE COURT: Abide by the direction of the Attorney General.

MR. WHIPPLE: Yes, abide by the decision in the case.

THE COURT: That perhaps is involved. That is, that they, under the law, shall act to their conscience shall dictate.

MR. WHIPPLE: In other words their religious consciences shall not supersede or override the law.

THE COURT: I do not suppose they would attempt to do it.

MR. WHIPPLE: Your Honor stated that with regard to Mr. Fosbery the order was for the present. I take it without prejudice to any application the Trustees might make in future.

THE COURT: It might well happen that to-morrow there might be occasion to apply to the Court; it might well happen that the Court would feel there was occasion for issuing an injunction. At present I think there is not.

MR. WHIPPLE: That being so, we are quite content that the same rule should be followed and applied to all the defendants, because the object of this proceeding was to require all these people to conform to the law and act according to the rules of law and not interfere in the future with the administration of justice.

THE COURT: Are counsel willing to make that same stipulation?

MR. DODGE: There is one point as to which we must be perfectly clear. That is the only point in regard to which the persons whom I represent have been at all hampered by the injunction. They are all Christian Science practitioners and as practitioners they feel that they must have the right to designate to their patients and others if questioned about it, what is pure literature, whether any particular publication is published in accordance with the Manual of their Church. They do not seek to influence the conduct of any one, but they do wish to be free to answer questions which their patients may put to them with regard to that matter.

THE COURT: I do not understand there is anything in the injunction that could by any possibility interfere with that right.

MR. DODGE: There was a very broad clause in the injunction restraining them from doing anything that would in any way injure the business.

THE COURT: I shouldn't have thought so. If I hadn't made this order I shouldn't have thought the injunction extended to any such degree as you are intimating. It says interference with the business of the Trustees which they are called upon to do under the trust instrument. Giving it its broadest interpretation it wouldn't go so far as that. I shouldn't suppose.

MR. DODGE: It was only by way of extra precaution we construed it that way.

THE COURT: I do not say what conclusion I will come to after hearing the evidence and arguments, but off hand I shouldn't think so.

MR. DODGE: I think all the defendants would agree to take the position Mr. Fosbery took.

THE COURT: The sole requirement of Mr. Whipple is that they shall testify under oath what their purpose is; what they propose to do.

MR. DODGE: If the committee is reestablished it will give out only fair information as to the facts.

MR. WHIPPLE: Then they won't be interfered with or complained of.

EMMA W. FLETCHER, Sworn.

Q You have been or were in the past secretary of the information com-

mittee? A. Secretary and treasurer.

Q You and the eight other members of the committee are among the defendants to the original bill in Eustace v. Harney? A. Yes.

Q I want to ask you, Miss Jacobs, what your intention is with regard to conduct connected in any way with the subject matter of this litigation? A. My intention is to do nothing beyond what I have already done; not to go beyond the decision of the Court in any way, as I never have done.

Q Have you or your committee done anything more than to give out information? A. The purpose of the information committee was purely to give information.

Q And did the committee regularly decline to give advice as to the cancellation of subscriptions or any other matters? A. We never gave advice written or oral; we always declined to give advice when asked for.

Q And it is not your intention, as I understand it, to undertake to influence any conduct on the part of anybody that might be construed as a violation of the injunction? A. No, sir.

THE COURT: Would you like to examine the witness, Mr. Whipple?

MR. WHIPPLE: With your Honor's permission.

Q This information bureau so-called has been closed since the injunction. A. Yes, Mr. Whipple.

Q You have no intention of re-opening it? A. No.

Q You expect in your future conduct to let the course of the proceedings in court be free from any interruption by any extra-judicial activities? Do I make myself clear? A. I think so.

Q Is that your intention? A. That is my intention, Mr. Whipple.

JAMES E. PATTEN, Sworn.

Q (By Mr. Dodge) Your full name, Mr. Patten? A. James E. Patten.

Q You served as a member of the information committee? A. Yes.

Q The activities of which occupied I think only about three weeks? A. Not over that, I think.

Q All the members of the committee were made defendants to this bill? A. Of the Executive Committee, yes.

Q Afterwards called the Information Committee? A. Yes.

Q And of them all Mr. Fales, I think, is the only one who is not present here to-day? A. I think so.

Q Do you know where Mr. Fales is? A. I understand he went to California.

Q Was he a particularly active member of the committee? A. No, sir.

Q Of have you any reason to believe that he would not join with the rest of you in the declaration of intention that you may make? A. I have no reason to believe it, no.

Q Have you ever advised conduct on the part of anybody or done anything that could be construed as advice or persuasion? A. I have refused to give advice.

Q Have you any intention to do anything in the future which could be construed in any way as interference with the business of the Publishing Society? A. No, sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Q (By Mr. Whipple) You were present in court yesterday when the declarations of Mr. Bangs and Mr. Hemingway and Mr. Fosbery were made before your Honor, were you not? A. I don't think Mr. Hemingway's declarations were made yesterday, were they?

Q Perhaps not. You were here yesterday? A. Yes.

Q You subscribe to those declarations as to future intention, as to obeying the Court? A. In what way do you mean?

Q I mean the declarations made as to their future intention of being loyal citizens. I thought you had heard them. I will put the question directly. Do you intend as far as you are concerned to allow controversies as between the Directors and the Trustees to be settled entirely by the Court within the jurisdiction of the Court without interference and without extra-judicial activities. A. That is my intention.

Q To do nothing that will interfere with the absolute submission to this court's jurisdiction of that dispute? A. That is what I intend to do; that is what I have intended to do.

MR. DODGE: Before calling the next witness I want to make one statement. There is, as I understand it, at present no intent to reopen the office of the information committee. I do not understand that the witnesses should be called upon here to expressly agree not to reopen that office.

THE COURT: I do not understand they are so called upon.

MR. DODGE: The first witness was asked if there was any such intention. It may be reopened at some time.

THE COURT: The fundamental question is, do they intend to abide by the orders of the Court which have been made and which shall be made, to do nothing which shall interfere so far as they have any volition about it whatsoever. That is stronger perhaps than they put it.

MR. WHIPPLE: We can conceive of activities of a real information bureau, or information committee, one to give information to the field which shall be fair and unbiased—there is a scope for that and we do not object to that at all. It is only such information as is plainly intended on the face of it to prejudice the field unduly and unfairly and to supersede by that prejudice the Court's power to deal with the problem before the Court.

THE COURT: What you object to is propaganda.

MR. WHIPPLE: And unfair propaganda.

MR. DODGE: If the committee is reestablished it will give out only fair information as to the facts.

MR. WHIPPLE: Then they won't be interfered with or complained of.

EMMA W. FLETCHER, Sworn.

Q (By Mr. Dodge) Your full name, Miss Fletcher? A. Emma W. Fletcher.

Q You have been a member of the information committee? A. Yes.

Q Does your intention as to what shall be done or what you shall do in the future accord with that of the last two who have testified? A. It does.

MR. WHIPPLE: No cross examination.

ADELE M. MARSH, Sworn.

Q (By Mr. Dodge) What is your full name, Miss Marsh? A. Adele M. Marsh.

Q You are also, or have been a member of the information committee? A. Yes.

Q I take it that you have done nothing at any time which you believed to be in any way an interference with the progress of the case of Eustace v. Dickey? A. I have been very careful not to do so.

Q And as to the future conduct you have the same intention? A. I have.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Q (By Mr. Whipple) Your intention accords with that of the last two or three witnesses who have testified, doesn't it? A. Yes.

JOHN W. LAWPEPE, Sworn.

Q (By Mr. Dodge) You are a member of the information committee? A. Yes.

Q What do you say as to your intention as to your future conduct? A. The same as the other witnesses have testified.

MR. WHIPPLE: That is all.

MARY N. BARTLETT, Sworn.

Q (By Mr. Dodge) Mrs. Bartlett, your full name? A. Mary N. Bartlett.

Q Is your intention as to the future the same as that expressed by the others? A. It is.

Q Have you done anything in the past that was not consistent with that same intention? A. I have not.

MR. WHIPPLE: No questions.

CHARLES F. HACKETT, Sworn.

Q (By Mr. Dodge) Your name, Mr. Hackett? A. Charles F. Hackett.

Q You have been an active member of the information committee? A. Yes.

Q I want to ask you this question which has been suggested. In anything that you have done individually or as a member of the information committee have you acted after consultation with the Directors? A. No, sir.

Q So far as you know were the Directors consulted or did they know of the formation of the information committee? A. No, sir.

Q What is your intention as to your future conduct? A. That expressed by former witnesses.

MR. WHIPPLE: That is all.

LUTHER P. CUDWORTH, Sworn.

Q (By Mr. Dodge) Your full name is Luther P. Cudworth? A. Yes.

Q You were chairman of the information committee? A. I was.

Q Have you done anything at any time in collusion, so to speak, with the Directors? A. Absolutely not.

Q Direct or indirect? A. Direct or indirect.

Q Have you done anything at any time which was in your judgment an interference with the conduct of the other case or with the injunction in that case? A. Not to my best knowledge and belief.

Q I understand that there is at present no intention of reestablishing the information committee? A. Not as far as I know.

Q You do not wish to be understood as agreeing that it shall not be reestablished if occasion seems to require it? A. I prefer not to make such agreement.

Q What is your intention, is it the same as that expressed by the other witnesses? A. Yes, to obey the orders of the Court, as it has been in the past.

CROSS EXAMINATION

MR. WHIPPLE: We do not wish now to cross examine with regard to the relation of these activities to the Directors because it is perhaps beside the mark, nor do we wish to cross examine with regard to the activities of anybody in the past except to say that we believe we could establish clearly that the activities were such as if continued would interfere with the proper administration.

THE COURT: I think there is a strong argument to that effect.

MR. WHIPPLE: It is with the expression as to the future that we are content, whatever may have occurred in the past. As we have heretofore said we do not care to ask for punishment, we asked simply that these activities should be so reduced as to not interfere with the jurisdiction of the Court. I do not care to ask any further questions.

MR. DODGE: Of course we ask opportunity to go in the fullest measure into what has taken place and we understand we shall have that opportunity at the trial of this case on the merits.

LEWIS L. HARNEY, Sworn.

Q (By Mr. White) What is your name? A. Lewis L. Harney.

Q At some time you have been private secretary to Judge Smith? A. I was from August 1, 1918, to December 26, 1919.

Q Will you state whether or not at the present time in your opinion you are amenable to the inhibition of the injunction issued in the case of Eustace v. Dickey? A. Just a moment.

MR. WHIPPLE: Just a moment. I don't think that can be very helpful.

THE COURT: It isn't for him to say whether he is or not.

MR. WHIPPLE: His opinion on that subject of course cannot be very persuasive.

MR. WHITE: If your Honor please, there is a reason for it. He is amenable to that injunction and therefore it is not necessary for him to be enjoined at this time, at any rate.

THE COURT: If you want to excuse him from the effect of the injunction

you want to pursue those tactics.

Q Mr. Harney, what is your intention as to the future in respect to acts with which you have been charged in the Bill of Complaint?

A. The same as it has been since the occasion of my leaving the office, and do nothing only as I see it individually.

Q Do you intend to do anything which has for its purpose interference with the rights of the plaintiffs, as they are sought to be established in the suit of Eustace v. Dickey? A. I have not since that time and I do not intend to.

MR. WHITE: That is all.

Cross-Examination

Q (By Mr. Whipple) Well, now, let me ask you. Do you intend so far as your personal activities are concerned, to abide purely and entirely by the decision of the court in Eustace v. Dickey, and not in any way to attempt by outside and extra-judicial activity to influence that decision or interfere with it? A. If you mean by that, Mr. Whipple, that I expect to take the periodicals, I will have to say No.

Q Why, no; nobody cares whether you take them or not, sir. A. All right. Then I am perfectly willing to abide by it.

Q Abide by what? A. Abide by the decision of the court.

Q And restrain your activities so as not to interfere with the jurisdiction of the court? A. I have not interfered with the jurisdiction of the court.

Q Well, I don't care whether you haven't in the past or not, sir. That is a different question. Do you intend to in the future?

I do not, except as to have the ability to express my views.

Q Well, whom are you going to express your views to? A. If I am asked in accordance with the question that Mr. Dodge asked, because I am a Christian Science practitioner—

Q You mean if somebody seeks your views as a pupil of yours you want to feel at liberty to instruct them? A. I do not expect to instruct them. I expect, as the court has granted, as I understand it, the privilege, to answer questions as to the literature—

Q And that is the only reservation you make? A. That is all.

Q Otherwise than that you intend to abandon, or intend to refrain from any activities that might interfere with the jurisdiction of the court? A. I do.

Q Or its proper hearing or decision in that case? A. Yes.

MR. WHIPPLE: That is all.

RICHARD J. DAVIS, Sworn.

Q (By Mr. White) What is your name, Mr. Davis? A. Richard J. Davis.

Q You have been acting as the treasurer of the Employment and Aid Committee since its formation? A. I have.

Q And as such treasurer will you state briefly what your activities have been? A. My activities have consisted in caring for the ex-employees of the Publishing House, those who have either been discharged or resigned, until they found positions, and I have also assisted in finding them positions.

Q And as a result of your activities have you received a considerable sum of money from the field? A. I have.

Q And have you still expended some of that money? A. I have.

Q Will you state what your intention is as to the future in respect to the money which you now have in your possession? A. My intention is to expend it as seems right in caring for any one that needs to be cared for.

Q How many of the resigning or discharged employees of the Publishing Society are you now assisting? A. I should say possibly ten, ten or fifteen.

Q The rest of them have been employed? A. The rest of them have found employment, yes sir.

Q Do you intend in the future to take any or do any act which would in any way interfere with the rights of the plaintiffs in this action which they seek to have established in the suit of Eustace v. Dickey? A. I do not.

MR. WHITE: That is all.

Cross-Examination

Q (By Mr. Whipple) Asking with reference to the future, have you any intention or purpose to attempt to influence present employees of the Publishing Society to leave their employment? A. I have no such intention.

Q You state that without any reservation? A. Without any reservation.

Q Either directly or indirectly? A. Directly or indirectly.

Q Either to solicit them or encourage them to leave? A. Either to solicit or to encourage them.

Q Or to have any interviews with them for that purpose? A. Or to have any interviews with them for that purpose.

Q Or to induce others to? A. Or to induce others.

MR. WHIPPLE: That is all.

Q (By Mr. White) Have you ever done any of those things, Mr. Davis? A. I never have done any of those things.

MR. WHIPPLE: As to the last question, we do not wish to fail to cross-examine to ascertain to that. I am speaking of it so that if the question should arise again before your Honor, or before this court—

THE COURT: I do not take it so.

MR. WHIPPLE: We would not appear to have precluded by simply not cross-examining.

THE COURT: I do not take it that you were concluded at all. The matter is being addressed to the discretion of the court as to whether or not under the circumstances, the court having issued this injunction, it shall continue it.

MR. WHIPPLE: My questions of course are addressed purely to the future—

The COURT: I understand.

MR. WHIPPLE: —as I understood your Honor desired to have it done.

THE COURT: Yes.

WILLIAM P. MCKENZIE, Sworn.

Q (By Mr. Parker) —What is your name? A. William P. McKenzie.

Q You were a personal pupil of Mrs. Eddy? A. I am thankful to say I was.

Q You were one of the original donees under the Deed of Trust which is relied upon in this action? A. Yes.

Q Served continuously as a trustee until 1917? A. Yes.

Q And as editor from then until March 12 of this year? A. I did.

Q Since you resigned as editor what has been your occupation?

A. I have attended to my private business as a practitioner of Christian Science, and as a teacher.

Q That is, you are a practitioner and a teacher of Christian Science? A. Yes.

Q What is it your intention to keep on doing? A. I shall continue in that business of the practise and teaching of Christian Science.

Q Do you propose to do anything else in regard to this case except to defend the litigation in which you are now a defendant?

A. Nothing else, except to make a good defense.

MR. WHITE: That is all.

Cross-Examination

Q (By Mr. Whipple) Mr. McKenzie, you do not intend to take any action in the future for the purpose of accomplishing by practical means what the directors are attempting to accomplish by their defense in court? I mean, any extra-judicial activity.

A. Certainly not.

Q I remember, Mr. McKenzie, that you did give an interview after leaving the employment of the Publishing Society to a reporter of the Post, did you not? A. I did.

Q And you gave in that a statement which undoubtedly you may have believed to be true, with regard to your successors, which was not correct? A. I said nothing at all about my successors, sir.

Q Didn't you speak of Sir Henry Japp? A. I did not.

Q You know that in the Post they published a statement that you made, that he was to be your successor, did you not? A. I do not.

Q You didn't see it? Well, whatever it may be, you do not intend to give any further statements of that—

A. Leave out the word "further," because I did not make such statements.

Q Well, I meant any further statements in regard to your position with reference to the—

THE COURT: "Future" in place of "further."

Q Future statements? A. Yes.

Q You do not intend— A. I do not intend.

MR. WHIPPLE: If your Honor please, I think it is only fair to say that Mr. McKenzie apparently was misquoted in the article in the Post, because it did state very clearly, attributing

POMERANIA HOLDS GERMAN ATTENTION

Seedlings of a Counter-Revolution, More Carefully Planned Than the March One, Seem to Be Growing Successfully

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—During the past few weeks all eyes in Germany have been fixed on Pomerania as the hotbed from whence the seedlings of a counter-revolution, more carefully planned than that of the early days of March—have been propagated with seeming success. As the reports in German newspapers seemed exaggerated to anyone unacquainted with the peculiar temperament of those living in what has been called the granary of the country, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor spent a few days there and verified statements that have had a most alarming effect upon all interested in the maintenance of law and order as it exists under the present system.

For the inhabitants of Pomerania, natives and those whose natural inclination has led them to settle there, the revolution of November, 1918, does not exist. This is the birth-place of the "Junker" as he is pictured in foreign countries. Long stretches of fertile country, large estates in the hands of one family for generations, outlying villages where grocer, baker and shoemaker have supplied grandfather and great grandfather of the present squire, a quiet air of feudalism in the very conveyances that have been in the family for years and of which nobody is ashamed—and everything hidden in summer behind mile after mile of yellow corn stretched away in an endless vista until the amber tines of the north stem of the golden floc before it meets the Baltic. At harvest time the sparsely populated villages failed to supply sufficient hands to garner up the wealth.

Poles Come No Longer

Hundreds of Polish laborers crossed the near frontier with their wives and families, hiring themselves out until the first days of autumn sent them back home again. The Poles come no longer, and their place has been taken by members of the disbanded Baltic troops. There are about 4000 at the present moment of the estates of the great proprietors. Their political opinions tally with those of their lords. The impression gained abroad that these men consisted solely of mercenaries is quite an erroneous one. In the Baltic lands are many of those men who were still prisoners abroad, or still in the foremost trenches of the western frontier when the armistice was proclaimed.

Their convictions, firmly ingrained when they set out from the Fatherland, suffered no change when they returned and saw the ravages at home caused by the long war and the revolution. Old times were the best times in their eyes; they hold the present government, responsible in the main for its dire heritage. And so the Pomeranian and East Prussian Junkers are surrounded by vassals as subservient to their distress as in the Middle Ages.

Labor Poorly Organized

Typical of the feeling is the fact that whereas in Berlin and all towns of the most outlying provinces one of the first acts of the new government was to erase the word "imperial" on all state buildings and offices it remains fresh as during the Kaiser's régime on post, railway and municipal works in Pomerania. The Labor Party has no voice in matters at all. All while the officials in responsible positions are tacitly agreed with the feeling of the entire province a certain feeling of unrest is felt and Colonel Bauer's threat to withdraw into this stronghold of feudalism and from thence to control, or rather withhold, food supplies from the rest of the country was, though far-fetched, not without a grain of foundation.

When the Baltic men are accused of concealing arms on the premises, when their employers are reproached with encouraging a certain danger, the reply is laconic: "We must protect ourselves and our property from the Bolsheviks!" The Communists of Stolp, Stargard and the towns at their gates are an ever-present danger. As a matter of fact search parties have not yet found any such supply of arms as alarmists predicted. Whether they vanish at a given moment as magically as supplies of butter and bacon. Intended originally for consumption in the towns is a moot question. As regards the question of the troops and their qualifications as day-laborers it is said that their pay is out of proportion to the amount of manual effort they expend for it. But the Pomeranian proprietor is long-suffering. The Poles were faithful to every Saint's day of their calendar and there were sometimes two a week. Students Combine

Another phase of Pomeranian life is evinced by the volunteers that have sprung up in Greifswald, and who

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form one of the strongest supports of reactionary feeling. The University of Greifswald has been regarded for years as the stronghold of orthodox Protestantism. This reputation is as well-founded today as ever it was. The only innovation is the political banding together of professors and students against Democracy. When speeches were held on the day of the Kapp "Putsch" the speakers were unanimous in their military and monarchistic zeal. When the counter-revolution failed, demonstrations ceased, but with the promise of resuscitation on the first opportunity.

There are exceptions to the rule of course, but these only serve to accentuate the glaring contrasts. The strong conservative tendency of the German student of the present day that has been observed growing in intensity from month to month has crystallized in the Pomeranian University, in the air most suited to it. Here it must be explained that the "student" is no longer the youngest he was. On the contrary, hundreds of active officers have been forced to take up another career. The great new supply of listeners to avowedly conservative lectures has been recruited to a great extent from their ranks. Last winter the number of students was 1900; this summer it has risen to 2500. That these men, forced by the upheaval to begin a life mapped out for them from earliest boyhood all over again, form the best material for spreading counter-revolutionary propaganda, is easy to imagine.

University Society Formed

A corporate union, the "University Society for Promoting True Germanism," has banded them together in one big homogeneous caste. The large number of former officers studying agriculture on the neighboring estates has joined this "society" as a matter of course and a teacher in a boys' college who held democratic views told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that all boys between the ages of 15 and 18 are influenced by its opinions. When the Kapp revolution was at its height, one scholar appeared in the highest class. All the rest were busy working for the reactionaries.

The University of Greifswald possesses huge tracts of lands, increased by bequests throughout the centuries. These estates are still managed as in pre-war days and the laborer of a democratic turn has no chance to put modern views to the test. Organizations of these men have accomplished little till now against the resistance confronting them. It is said that the proprietors scarcely trouble themselves about a rising, as the unions are too badly organized as yet. Be that as it may, the government has been accused of sinning against the true ideal of democracy inasmuch as it has left these huge estates untouched till now. The Pomeranian is slow to adopt new opinions; once convinced he maintains them with bull-dog tenacity. It is this corner of Germany that is fraught with the greatest possibilities—dangerous and otherwise—for the future.

WAR TROPHIES GIVEN TO BRITISH EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The War Office "Trophies Committee," which was formed in October, 1916, under the chairmanship of Viscount Peel, has distributed up to the present, close upon 100,000 captured trophies of war to the overseas dominions, the Imperial War Museum, regimental depots, and public bodies.

As regards trophies not claimed by the units which captured them, 1986 guns have been allocated to the various countries, 510 guns and machine guns to India for distribution amongst the various native regiments which served on the western front, 1175 guns and machine guns to Canada, 1243 guns and machine guns to Australia, 334 guns and machine guns to New Zealand, 368 guns and machine guns to South Africa (including Rhodesia), and 37 guns to the Colonial Office for distribution amongst the colonies and protectorates.

Articles of special interest have been given to the Imperial War Museum, and local war museums throughout the country have been offered a selection of various trophies, and in nearly all cases have accepted them. Unclaimed trophies of various kinds, such as rifles, body armor, and helmets, have been distributed to all regimental depots and Territorial Force Associations; while some 257 guns have been sent to colleges and schools which supported an officers' training corps prior to the war.

The King expressed a wish to have two captured guns at Windsor Castle, two at Buckingham Palace, and also two of large caliber on the Horse Guards Parade and at the Tower of London.

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MANY ARE TURNING TO COOPERATION

Never Has Cooperative Progress Been so Rapid as It Has Been During the Years Since 1914

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—The tenth Cooperative Week-end Conference, held in the University Arts School, Cambridge, was attended by cooperative delegates from all parts of the country, who assembled to discuss a variety of subjects relative to the welfare of their movement and the world in general.

The delegates were welcomed in the name of the University by Dr. Giles, the vice-chancellor, who said that Cambridge was a place of particular interest to cooperators, because it was run on cooperative lines, for the whole system of cooperation had prevailed there for a long time. The colleges were part of a very old cooperative system, for they began as the development of a system of helping the poor man to get a university education.

Capital Levy Discussed

The educational workers of the movement held a special session at which Prof. F. Hall, M. A., the advisor of Studies of the Union, gave the first report of the Cooperative Educational League, which was formed in 1917, and which has now a membership of 1286, recruited principally from the cooperative summer and week-end schools.

Amongst the various subjects discussed were: The nationalization of coal mines, capital levy, housing, the extension of women's franchise, labor disputes, cooperative political action, and income tax.

At the social gathering held in the Cooperative Hall, T. W. Mercer of the Cooperative Union delivered an inspiring address on the international future of the cooperative movement, in the course of which he said: "This gathering was both a witness and a sign. It was a witness that whilst nations had been at war, whilst systems had come to an end, and thrones had toppled down, cooperators had been going on with their work, building up a new social order. It was a sign that they were no less determined now than they were in 1914 to go on with that work until they had realized the aim they had set out to achieve."

Old System Crumbling

The stars in their courses were fighting for the success of cooperative ideals. The whole social order against which cooperators protested and worked was coming to an end; the old civilization, the old competitive system was crumbling. But there was growing up a new civilization, greater, nobler, and more enduring than the one which fell to pieces with the outbreak of war. "Cooperators," he said, "need have no fear for the future, for great times were ahead."

The most remarkable and significant fact of the last six years was not the war, he said, but the great growth of the cooperative movement. Never had cooperative progress been so rapid as it had been during the years since 1914. "The Kaiser," said Mr. Mercer, "was the best cooperative propagandist that the world has ever seen, and the war was the best educator ever enlisted in the service of the cooperative movement," for, perceiving that the old social order was wrong, that it was organized not for cooperation but for competition, peoples in all lands had turned to the cooperative movement as never before. Commenting upon the remarkable expansion of the cooperative idea, Mr. Mercer said, they had learned to cooperate with the Labor Party, and they had created a new political instrument and built up a new political party. He asked his audience to take a world-wide view, and they would see that the movement had spread to every land; Egypt and India, Ireland and Russia were basing their structure on the sure foundations of cooperation.

NO RECRUITING IN WEST ZONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria.—Amongst various items of false news being industriously circulated in the country the latest is that the government intends shortly to call up recruits for military service in the West Zone. To put an end to the disquieting effect of this statement the following official announcement has been issued: "Certain persons, either for the purpose of appearing to be informed concerning the intentions of the government, or with the less avowable purpose of misleading and troubling public opinion, are spreading the report that the government contemplates instituting recruiting in the West Zone. We are in a position to declare officially that the government has no intention either at present or in the future of carrying on recruiting."

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pose of appearing to be informed concerning the intentions of the government, or with the less avowable purpose of misleading and troubling public opinion, are spreading the report that the government contemplates instituting recruiting in the West Zone. We are in a position to declare officially that the government has no intention either at present or in the future of carrying on recruiting."

JEWISH EMIGRATION ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria.—The Damascus paper, "Al-Difaa," announces that the Jews, apprehensive of a rising of the population against them, are emigrating from Jerusalem and going to Haifa, whence some of them will embark for Egypt; others will go either to Damascus or Beirut.

NONPARTISANS AND LABOR IN ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—While the Nonpartisan League is supposed to be an organization entirely of farmers and the various Labor unions entirely of workmen, with little in common between the two organizations, recent developments in Kansas show that there is at least a working political alliance between organized Labor and the Nonpartisan League.

J. O. Stevic, president of the Industrial Council of Topeka, the Central Labor body, composed of representatives of all the organized crafts of the city, is also the state manager for the Nonpartisan League. He is in complete charge of all organization work of the league in Kansas.

Any connection between Labor and

the league has been strenuously denied heretofore by both organizations. The purpose of the alliance is purely political and both Republican and Democratic politicians regard the friendship of the two organizations as purely for establishing a working agreement in the Legislature.

In the farming communities the league will have candidates for the Legislature urging state ownership and control of railroads, mills, elevators, packing plants and other industries using farm products. In the cities Labor will have candidates pledged to the repeal of the industrial court law. It is generally believed that if any considerable number of these candidates are elected to the Legislature there will be an active working agreement by which all will support the programs of both the league and organized Labor.

CHICAGO EXPECTS COAL FOR RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Reports from Washington of the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in ordering coal cars sent to the mines gives hope for the relief of the serious coal shortage in Chicago. The possibility of thousands of men being thrown out of work by the shutting down of industrial plants unable to secure coal will be avoided if cars can be supplied to the mines in sufficient numbers to keep coal coming into the city continuously.

Railroad men say that if manufacturers are running short of coal it is their own fault as many of them refused to buy when there was a supply because of the price.

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MACHINERY NEEDED FOR CITIZEN MAKING

Thousands of Aliens Said to Be Discouraged Because of the Inadequate Naturalization Facilities in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That New York and other large cities have insufficient up-to-date machinery for making citizens out of the foreign born is emphasized in the April number of Better Times, a publication of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York. The last annual report of the United States Commissioner of Naturalization, of July, 1919, it points out, reveals the fact that the personnel of his bureau is so limited that the number of naturalization papers awaiting examination has risen more than 1,750,000. As a result of the absolutely inadequate naturalization facilities thousands of foreign born are discouraged from applying for citizenship.

"The demands on the Bureau of Naturalization are now many times greater than ever before, and yet the facilities for meeting the rush of business have been only slightly increased since the naturalization of aliens was placed under the supervision of the bureau in 1906. The New York headquarters, which cares for about one-fifth of the naturalization of the whole country, has a staff consisting of only 23 examiners and 12 clerks. These 35 persons, in addition to answering more than 60,000 written and a vast number of verbal inquiries annually, are obliged to investigate approximately 50,000 actual applications for naturalization a year. Since each applicant must furnish two witnesses, the number of interviews is increased to 150,000. Furthermore, a representative of the bureau is always in attendance at the court hearings to hold the final examination of the applicants and witnesses. Three hundred thousand examinations per year to be conducted by 35 employees!"

Courts Have Poor Equipment

The clerks of the naturalization courts are even less well equipped to cope with the unprecedented number of applicants, says the report, pointing out that applicants often must stand for three or four hours before they are attended to and are often then obliged to return. These delays are discouraging and, while numerous agencies try to Americanize him, the applicant is confronted with these difficulties when he is finally ready. Often his attitude changes to one of resentment toward the government, and in every case he tells his associates what a tedious and difficult task it has been. Many are thus deterred from applying for naturalization.

To eliminate the inexcusable delays caused by inadequate facilities of clerks in naturalization courts a bill is before Congress which permits members of the Naturalization Bureau of the Department of Labor to execute declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization. This would save the immigrant the ordeal of appearing in the Naturalization Court. It also provides that upon motion of the representative of the Bureau of Naturalization, the Naturalization Court need not direct the appearance of the two subscribing witnesses, thus reducing the court appearances from four to three and the witnesses from three to two.

Fail to Take Second Papers

An official record shows that since 1907, 1,733,057 applicants for citizenship have failed to take out their second papers because of the serious delays involved and in believing that the first paper makes him a citizen. Many aliens cannot fill the requirements, which demand that they speak English, sign their applications in their own handwriting and understand the fundamentals underlying the United States Government. Failure in these, it is said, is largely due to the inadequate educational facilities offered the foreign-born.

"The government has not seen fit materially to increase the staff of the Bureau of Naturalization, even though this work is more than self-supporting, since the fees paid by prospective citizens have not only defrayed all expenses but have produced a surplus of more than a half million dollars in the Treasury. Were it not that during the war the foreign-born were naturalized without charge this amount would be nearly twice as large."

PRESENTATION MADE TO GENERAL CURRIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Officers who served under Gen. Sir Arthur Currie in France and Flanders took advantage of his presence in Montreal in connection with his appointment to the principality of McGill University to present him with a richly jeweled sword of honor and an illuminated address at a banquet at the University Club. The sword has the following inscription: "To Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., commander-in-chief Canadian Army Corps, from officers holding commands and staff appointments in the corps on November 11, 1918, as a token of their regard and deep admiration for his magnificent services to Canada and the Empire in the Great War."

"We wish to place on record our sincere gratitude for and wholehearted appreciation of the signal and important service you have rendered to your King and to Canada during the last five years of conflict, as a brigade divisional and, lastly, corps commander," say the officers in their address. "Your keen military knowledge, unquestionable judgment and human feeling, coupled with the ex-

traordinary skill, courage and tenacity which you evinced in battle, attracted the attention and admiration of the whole army, and of those in higher command, who have seen fit to recommend the bestowal upon you of the many decorations which you have so thoroughly merited. We delight in taking this opportunity of assuring you of our profound confidence in your excellent leadership, and our great admiration for the manner in which you performed the arduous duties incidental to your important commands, and the marked care displayed at all times for the comfort and well-being of your men." Sir Arthur replied declaring that he valued the tribute paid to him on this occasion more than any he had ever received.

THEATERS

"As You Like It" Revived in London

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

Shakespeare's "As You Like It" revived at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, London. The cast:

Duke.....William J. Rea
Frederick.....William J. Rea
Amiens.....Bertram Binyon
Jacques.....Herbert Marshall
Another Lord.....Stephen Thomas
Oliver.....George Hayes
Orlando.....Ivan Samson
Adam.....F. Cremlin
Le Beau.....Miles Maleson
Charles.....Valentine Grace
Touchstone.....Nigel Playfair
Sir Oliver Martext.....H. Gordon
Corin.....George Hayes
Jocelyn.....Tristan Rawson
William.....Miles Maleson
Rosaland.....Athena Seyler
Celia.....Marjorie Holman
Phoebe.....Mayna McGill
Audrey.....Olive Walter

LONDON, England—The work of Mr. Playfair's company at the Lyric, Hammersmith, during the last two years has been distinguished by earnestness, ideas, ideals even, and some excellent acting. Remembering that Shakespeare's "As You Like It" gives scope for all these, the playgoer went westward full of hopes and pleasant anticipations, which alas! were unfulfilled.

Why? Since "As You Like It," is, perhaps, the least exciting, as it is certainly among the most popular of all Shakespeare's glorious comedies. One reason—which some may deny to be a reason—is just that we have so few players today capable of interpreting Shakespeare. Modern work is competent to do, but directly they touch the great Elizabethan, deficiencies in technique are revealed. Neither the beauty of the lines nor the meaning of the characters receive justice at their hands. The company at the Lyric, filled with good intention, seemed to us to have sought the play afar, and not to have found it; for the reason that it was beside them all the time. Take, for example, Miss Athena Seyler's Rosaland. This talented and promising young actress possesses vivacity, versatility and a sense of humor. Recently, as Melantha in Dryden's "Marriage à la Mode," she gave an impersonation that deservedly won high praise from the critics. But in that seventeenth century rôle there is at least as much artifice as art; and in the comedy of manners exaggeration may be almost a virtue. With Rosaland it is quite otherwise. Miss Seyler, clever and charming though she may be, has yet to learn that only upon foundations of simplicity, sincerity and native truth can be built up the character she was essaying, or that of any other among Shakespeare's wonderful heroines. We do not say that there is not artifice in Rosaland's lady; but we do say she is artificial, that her feminine wiles are no more than a finishing touch, to add, if it were possible, to her charms, and so to complete, were it only by contrast, the essential woman that is Rosaland.

Miss Seyler, in common with others of the company—as it seemed to us—went out to seek the part, forgetting that it was to be found within her own heart. In other respects, also, her performance was at fault. She lacks, as yet, variety, and light and shade in the delivery of Shakespeare. Especially should the actress strive against the habit she has fallen into—of audible in-breathing. Admiring greatly Miss Seyler's gifts, we would ask her to ponder these hints and not to be discouraged, because the initiations of all art are long.

Miss Marjorie Holman, as Celia, was somewhat nearer to the real woman. Mr. Ivan Samson, as Orlando, though rather hard and monotonous, bore himself well. Mr. Rea seemed ill at ease. Mr. Playfair, as Touchstone, was too loud and assertive; while Mr. George Hayes conceived Oliver in too Mephistophelean a light. On the whole the Jaques of Mr. Herbert Marshall seemed the most effective characterization among the men. He adopted a quiet, incisive, earnest style that made his delivery of the famous speeches impressive.

The instrumental music, arranged by Mr. Arthur Bliss, from Elizabethan sources, was much enjoyed, as were also the songs sung by Mr. Bertram Binyon, in the character of Amiens, to Dr. Arne's eighteenth century settings. The daring costumes of a "free 1450 style," by Mr. Lovat Fraser, made up a series of brilliant and beautiful stage pictures.

KANSAS COURT PLAN WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The University of Cincinnati debating team won a unanimous decision at the University Auditorium in its intercollegiate debate with the University of Pittsburgh team. The subject was: "Resolved, That a Law Patterned Directly After the Kansas Industrial Relation Act Should be Passed by the Congress of the United States." The University of Cincinnati team presented the affirmative side.

NEW YORK CONFLICT WITH TRUCKMEN

Merchants Vote to Give Support to Committee Opposed to Closed Shop—Plan Used in San Francisco Is Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York merchants who have voted to give moral and financial support to the campaign in opposition to the closed shop aims of the transportation trade unions of the city now stand virtually committed to the plan outlined by Frederick J. Koster, who was president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in 1916, when a similar situation confronted merchants there. This was the consensus of opinion of the merchants with whom a representative of The Christian Science Monitor talked.

What their campaign will be, unless in the meanwhile the merchants and union workmen come to an agreement, resolves itself into the taking over by contract through a committee, which functions under such a name as "the law and order committee," "merchants transportation committee," or a similar title, of the entire drayage, cartage and truckage activities of the great majority of merchandise concerns of the city.

The manner in which this was done in San Francisco, when union truckers refused to haul merchandise to and from terminals where non-union freight handlers and other dock and pier laborers were employed, was described by Mr. Koster.

The San Francisco Conflict

"The first concrete thing we did was to enter into three-year contracts as between something over 85 per cent of the business in San Francisco for all their cartage, trucking and drayage with the Law and Order Committee," he said. "The committee had control absolutely of fully 85 per cent of the drayage of the city of San Francisco for a period of three years, and was in a position to take it over at any time; not only the drayage that was contracted for by private business interests with trucking companies, but the private vehicles of business institutions themselves. You can readily see what the purpose was. It was to enable them to deal with a situation, no matter how critical it might become, and to protect those who were ready to work, and to protect the drayage companies against defection of weaklings when they had to go through a campaign, should that be necessary."

Although there are two distinct attitudes among the merchants toward the situation, there is unanimity of opinion that a crisis in their relationship to organized labor is at hand and that now is the time to meet that crisis with firmness, and with "action rather than words." Despite the protestative voice of Peter J. Brady, legislative official of the State Federation of Labor, who, with Hugh Frayne, T. V. O'Connor, William F. Keboe and several other union leaders, occupied a table at the luncheon when these plans were laid, the resolution was passed without a dissenting voice.

Strong Pleas For Action

Different views on the situation were expressed, on the one hand by Mr. Koster and Alfred E. Marling, former president of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, and on the other by Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the citizens transportation committee. Mr. Koster's and Mr. Marling's addresses carried strong pleas for action, but begged the merchants to enter the campaign without favor against organized labor, to base their entire efforts on the maintenance of the idea that freedom of choice between the employment of either union or non-union workmen was a part of their constituted rights.

Mr. Merritt's address was so bitter against the labor unions that it brought from Mr. Brady a protest in which he said: "I hope that the spirit of lawlessness is not going to be encouraged by those who subscribe to the fund for \$300,000 to oppose the unions. In the circulars placed on the tables we find a resolution to be signed by the people here, requesting a subscription of \$500,000 for the protection of the citizens' private police. We had an exhibition of private police last week in West Virginia, where nine men were shot."

It was denied by the merchants that there was any foundation in Mr. Brady's reference to the probable use of the fund in establishment of a private police force to be used against union workmen. Immediately after this denial, despite the efforts of T. V. O'Connor and Mr. Frayne to hold the floor in debate on the resolution, it was passed without a contrary vote.

JAPANESE LABOR SEEKS RECOGNITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Japan is having labor troubles and Japanese labor unions have been organized and strikes occur frequently, said Dr. K. Ukita, president and founder of Waseda University, who, with G. Tokura, editor of a Japanese journal, is visiting in Salt Lake City while on a tour of the United States and Europe studying post-war conditions. Dr. Ukita asserted that, while Bolshevism or radicalism has not yet developed in Japan, a study of world conditions and after-war reconstruction is being made in order to combat the evil should it become epidemic in Japan. He said Japanese labor at present is only asking that it be recognized. The workers demand shorter hours and better pay.

The visitors are making an exten-

sive study of industrial conditions and Americanization work in the United States. Dr. Ukita said that Japan already has started a social educational campaign to educate the masses along patriotic lines. He said that the aim today is to work for a bigger and better Japan. To accomplish this, many specialists in all lines of endeavor are studying vocations and conditions throughout the world. Mr. Tokura said that the Japanese realize that for the nation to progress it must hold the United States as a firm friend.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS

Prohibition "Proving Its Worth"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In an article on the status of alcoholism in all parts of the world in The Intercollegiate Statesman, a periodical devoted to the interests of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, it is stated that in the United States there is a "strong trend toward prohibition on the part of many men formerly favorable to liquors, since the beneficial results are becoming evident. The law is being violated in many places but even with partial enforcement it is proving its worth in bettering business, increasing efficiency of the working man and lessening crime." Commenting on the amount of money expended for liquor in the United States the article says: "About two and one-quarter billion dollars (\$2,225,000,000) were spent in 1916 for alcoholic beverages in the United States. Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University estimates that prohibition results in a direct gain every year of not less than four billion dollars (\$4,000,000,000) worth of national wealth in turning over from making, buying and using alcoholic beverages to producing and buying useful commodities." This, it is stated, is in addition to the indirect saving in the cost of jails, almshouses, and asylums.

St. Louis Gets New View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The economic benefits of prohibition are becoming so clearly evident in this city that a change in the traditional attitude of St. Louis toward the liquor question is gradually being brought about. Figures which are being presented by state, county and city officials, together with the observations of fair-minded men among all classes, are having a very strong effect in bringing about a different viewpoint than ever obtained here in the past.

The effects of prohibition on the various city departments of St. Louis have been compiled by a municipal official who has made comparisons for the years ending April 1, 1919, and April 1, 1920. The total number of arrests in 1919, on state and city charges, was 49,630; in 1920 the number was 45,876, a decrease of 10 per cent. State crimes showed an even greater decrease, men arrested in 1919 numbering 20,146 against 16,221 in 1920, a decrease of 19 per cent. But 2811 women were arrested in 1920, against 3947 in 1919, a decrease of 29 per cent. On city charges in 1919, 23,387 men and 4622 women were arrested. In 1920, the numbers fell to 20,915 men and 3457 women. A decrease for men is shown amounting to about 10 per cent and for women to 25 per cent. It is pointed out in this connection that in 1918-19 about 35 per cent of the male population was out of the city in the war services.

While the figures of savings affected by the lessened arrests are not available and will be very difficult to separate properly it is generally understood that sums conserved have been very large, particularly in the matter of feeding prisoners.

The number of persons arrested for drunkenness showed a marked difference. In 1919 3941 were held, in 1920 less than half as many, or 1861, were booked. The number of prisoners received at the workhouse diminished by 17 per cent, only 1450 being entered, the smallest number since 1915. A decrease in guards at this institution is forecast and a lessened appropriation for the feeding of the inmates is assured. Prisoners at the city jail dropped from 3175 in 1919 to 2479 in 1920, a decrease of 22 per cent.

Prosperity that has come to a great many workers since the advent of prohibition is very clearly shown in the fewer applicants for admission to the city hospitals, the city sanitarium and infirmaries. Hospital figures have fallen off from 19 to 50 per cent, while in the city infirmary the decrease was 30 per cent. The city sanitarium showed a falling off in admissions of 14.6 per cent.

SHOE INDUSTRY REDUCED

HAVERHILL, Massachusetts—The shoe industry here has been reduced to one-third normal activity. The slackness is said to be due to unstable marketing conditions, including delay by buyers in placing orders for shoes, liquidating of stock by merchants, and changing of style demands generally. There is no activity in turn shoe factories, while well and McKay factories are operating with varied success.

SENATE PASSES PENSION BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After less than three minutes consideration, the Senate on Tuesday passed the annual pension bill, carrying \$279,000,000. The measure now goes to conference for adjustment of differences with the House draft.

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LAND FOR 500,000 SETTLERS PLANNED

Snake River Valley Project in Idaho Would Increase the Irrigable Acreage of the State by 750,000 Acres, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Completion by the government of an engineering project in the Snake River Valley, Idaho, at a cost of more than \$100,000,000 in irrigation works, land development and homes, will increase the irrigable acreage of the valley by 750,000 acres, add to the taxable wealth of the State of Idaho more than \$200,000,000, and furnish homes for more than 500,000 settlers. This is the statement made by C. J. Blanchard, chief statistician of the United States reclamation service, who, with R. B. Dame, photographer for the reclamation service, is in Salt Lake City, en route to Washington from Paul, Idaho, where they explained the attitude of the government in regard to Idaho's reclamation plans.

Residents of the Snake River Valley, from the St. Anthony to the Twin Falls country, are united in their demand for the complete storage and the equitable distribution of the waters of the valley. Mr. Blanchard stated. The culmination of this united demand is the organization of the Snake River Valley Community Club in Paul recently. The plan of the club is to unify all water interests, including the private and corporation ditches, the power plants, the irrigation districts, and the government.

"In its conception the project is probably the largest engineering feat undertaken in the west in many years," explained Mr. Blanchard. "It involves the construction of some of the most important engineering structure in the world. One project is unique in that its construction necessitates the removal of the town of American Falls with 400 inhabitants. This is due to the fact that the proposed dam, when constructed, will cover the town with water 100 feet deep and create the largest reservoir in the world."

"All the water interests in the valley have united to raise funds so that the work may be carried on by the reclamation service. Bonds will be issued and will be applied in the form of subscriptions for water from the reservoirs. Plans contemplated propose to take the waters stored in Jackson Lake, now irrigating the Minidoka and Twin Falls tracts, and distributing them in the upper Snake River Valley and to utilize the water in the American Falls reservoir to irrigate the lands in the lower valley."

The idea of the community club was first suggested about a year ago by W. C. Larson, Mayor of Paul, for the purpose of unifying all interests in the valley to expedite the taking up of the work by the government. Governor D. W. Davis presided at the meeting, and five directors, including the leading bankers of the district, were appointed temporarily. As soon as the details of organization shall have been worked out a vigorous campaign for members will be started. One of the functions of the community club will be to perfect a local organization in each community and to take care of the settlers and representatives of various industries seeking locations in the valley.

"A fund of \$50,000 will be raised immediately to carry out the preliminary work. A nation-wide publicity campaign will be inaugurated, using government motion pictures and photographs to show the scenic attractions, the agricultural and horticultural resources of the valley. The motion pictures have been prepared in two-reel scenarios and 130 prints will be made of each reel, to be circulated in the fall."

ROYAL SOCIETY'S AID IN MAKING OF CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At a recent luncheon given by the Royal Society of Canada, His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, complimented the society for the work it had done during the war and since for the development of the community. There was a danger these days of the community becoming so engrossed in the material needs of existence that research work was likely to suffer in consequence.

The Prime Minister also made a few remarks and was warmly received by the assemblage. He expressed the

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opinion that in a large country such as Canada, where the people were separated by big distances, there was great need for mutual understanding, and the Royal Society, he believed, was contributing a worthy part in the project of building up a mighty and progressive nation. The war had brought many demands in the way of applied sciences. Men of the Royal Society had played a no less noble part in their own way than had the men on the field of battle.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King in the course of his remarks said that what was required today was a large co-operation between the universities and the government in order to contribute to the development of Canada's natural resources. The Royal Society should be the link between the two.

In the course of the session a paper was read by Dr. R. F. Rutten, president, on the influence of the war on scientific activity in all its branches, the title of the address being "International Cooperation in Science." There was a universal tendency, he said, toward international cooperation, and he pointed to the League of Nations as an evidence of this. So also was the International Research Council. The latter, Dr. Rutten explained, was the outcome of the war and at its conclusion it was proposed that the international coordination which had grown out of the war should be continued in times of peace, and so the International Research Council came into existence, following various meetings of inter-allied scientific men and the congress which had been held in Brussels in July, 1919.

The objects of the council were to coordinate international efforts of different branches of natural science, the formation of international associations and unions and the direction of international scientific activity. As a result of this, he added, scientific research in the different countries would be harmonized and out of it would come the overthrow of the dominance of German compendia. Dr. Rutten also stated that German natural scientists would not be recognized until they had shown signs of repentance. A most important matter to be accomplished by the council was the bridging of the gap between natural science and industry.

One of the interesting features of the society's meetings was the feat of wireless telephony between Montreal and Ottawa. Miss Lutten, singing into a wireless receiver in Montreal, was heard quite distinctly by an audience seated in the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa. This is stated to be the first occasion on which the human voice has been heard at a distance of 100 miles. The interesting experiment was carried out during a lecture by Dr. A. S. Eve, F. R. S. C., on the subject of wireless telephony and wireless telegraphy.

The new president of the Royal Society of Canada is A. P. Coleman of McGill University, D. C. Scott, the well-known poet, being elected vice-president, and C. M. Barbeau secretary.

PROMISING PRUNE CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Usually after a record-breaking year such as 1919 proved to be for the prune and apricot growers, the trees ease up a bit, but the orchards of Santa Clara, Napa and Sacramento valleys give fair promise of a return program for this year's crop. H. C. Dunlap of the Apricot and Prune Growers Association holds out the promise that the interior valleys will have lots of fruit this year and says the crop is really larger than expected. "After such a tremendous production like that of last year, I think that every one will be pleased with a 65 per cent apricot crop, and a 75 per cent prune crop," says Mr. Dunlap.

NEVADA WOOL CROP PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The largest part of the Nevada wool crop has been sold at 50 to 57 cents a pound, according to word received by Prof. F. R. Marshall, secretary of the National Woolgrowers Association. Certain grades of wool have sold for as high as 60 cents a pound.

IMPROVED ROADS AS NATIONAL NEED

Transportation for Further Development of United States Must Come Largely From Improved Highways, Says an Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Plans now made for highway construction in the United States indicate that during the next 10 years from \$10,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000 will be expended, said Leland J. Henderson, secretary-treasurer of the Dixie Overland Highway Association and secretary of the Columbus (Georgia) Chamber of Commerce, speaking recently on "Highways" at the annual convention of the Southern Commercial Secretaries, held in this city.

"The limiting factor in the prosecution of the war was the lack of transportation facilities," he continued. "The limiting factor in the expansion of the United States is lack of transportation facilities. Owing to certain well-known conditions, we can expect little more railroad expansion in so far as new mileage is concerned. Therefore, the transportation required for our further development as a nation must come largely from improved highways."

Big Task For Counties

"The construction and maintenance of 2,500,000 miles of roads is under the direction of the county and state road authorities. With a wholly inadequate appropriation for road construction and maintenance of less than \$300,000,000 annually, or less than \$150 per mile, it is no wonder the counties have found their task impossible, and but little or no permanent construction could be undertaken."

"Forethought citizens recognized some years ago that a large sum of money must be made available for permanent construction (location) and the hard surfacing of main traffic highways. At that time, a few of the states had been more or less successful in constructing state highway systems. The motor vehicle became enormously popular, requiring for its economic operation dependable highways. To stimulate the raising of new revenue by the states, the federal aid plan was conceived and was put into operation just prior to the war. Little was done, owing to the war, except that 47 of the 48 states created plans for receiving federal aid and constructing state systems of highways. Since the close of the war, the progress in state construction has been remarkably rapid. The various state highway plans will average about 5000 miles of main traffic highways for each state."

"The stimulus for the great progress of the states has been and is federal aid. The federal road aid must continue or the state progress will be largely curtailed, if not stopped entirely."

Chamberlain Bill Indorsed

"Hence, I agree with the Association of State Highway Engineers that the Chamberlain bill should be passed by Congress, that no attempt should be made to alter, except in the national forest states, the present method of distributing federal aid, and that the creation of a federal highway system at this time is not opportune. I oppose anything which would tend to disrupt or disturb the present state highway program."

"A system of roads dependable in all weather should be constructed radiating from each city, 10 miles or more in length. Along these roads, by forcible means or otherwise, the lands should be divided into area units. Thus, with the automobile, the city man may live in the country and produce on from one to ten acres of land or more the major part of his own consumption, with a surplus in vegetables, milk, butter, poultry and meat to sell."

"A continuous study of the road question for several years," Mr. Henderson concluded, "convince me that the national unrest may be reduced by better roads, because they will provide an easy passage of men and things which will result in better understanding and more even distribution."

HANAN

BEYOND the comfort and the wear they assure, Hanan Shoes give supreme satisfaction in the knowledge that the feet are correctly dressed. At the nearest Hanan Store you will find, we believe, a shoe that exactly fits your requirements as to style, materials and construction. And behind that shoe, and every Hanan Shoe, there is a long record of quality shoe making.

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BROOKLYN
PHILADELPHIA
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CLEVELAND
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"Good Shoes are an Economy"

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RAILROAD BONDS
RECEDE FURTHER

Large Yields on Investment Now
Shown By Many Issues Well
Secured—Financial Position
of Some Companies Strong

NEW YORK, New York—Coincidentally with the decline in Liberty loan bonds last week, low-priced railroad bonds receded, but the average price did not reach the previous low of the year, the lowest price on record. This has created a feeling in investment circles that railroad bonds have seen the lowest prices and that from now on the trend should be upward. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that commodity prices have displayed a tendency to decline, and the purchasing power of the dollar has increased slightly.

Many railroad bonds, in fairly sound investment position, are selling so low, the prices themselves indicate uncertainty as to further ability to meet the payment of interest and principal at maturity; whereas, an analysis of the financial position of the issuing company fails to find grounds for such suspicion, and prices do not truly reflect the condition of the companies.

Money Market Stringency

The immediate cause for the abnormally low prices for second-grade investment railroad bonds is the prevailing high price for capital, caused by the stringency in the money market.

Some bankers last week expressed the opinion that there would be gradual improvement from now on as a result of concerted efforts being made to move freight and to reduce loans on non-essential commodities. It was pointed out that during last year and for the first four months this year, financing for industrial corporations broke all records, as corporations of this class have provided for their needs of working capital, and that demands for new money would fall off materially and thus relieve the strain on credit.

In a list of bonds described below will be found several selling at prices to yield more than 8 per cent, well secured and issued by companies of strong financial position. Among these may be mentioned Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 4½s, 1930; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific refunding 4s, 1934; Big Four 4½s, 1931, and Colorado Southern 4½s.

Large Yield on Investment

Below are various low-priced and speculative railroad bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange, showing high and low prices during 1920, and closing prices May 22, 1920, with income return on last prices:

1920		High Low May 22 Yld.	
Ann Arl 1st 4s, '95	58	49	7.70
AD-Birm 4s, '23	64½	61½	8.25
B & O cv 4½s, '23	66½	58	10.10
refunding 4s, '95	69	57½	8.25
Bw Div 3½s, '25	77½	68½	11.65
Tol & Clin D 4s, '25	45	46	8.60
C & O cv 4½s, '20	77	66½	6.65
conv 4s, '46	81½	71	7.88
Chi & Alt 3½s, '20	29½	33	10.17
Chi & Qc W 4s, '25	57½	51	8.10
St Paul cv 4½s, '22	72	61½	6.15
refunding 4½s, 2014	61	53	8.25
debt 4½s, '24	65½	53	10.20
RR 1st ref 4s, '25	79½	70	11.26
RR 1st ref 4s, '25	79½	70	11.26
Big Four 4½s, '22	72	61½	6.15
Col & So 4½s, '25	75	66½	6.25
Den & R G 4s, '25	58	58½	8.84
consol 4½s, '26	72½	62½	8.76
Eric general 4s, '96	47	39	9.10
prior lien 4s, '96	47	47	8.05
series A 4s, '23	41	30½	11.20
series B 4s, '23	41	30	11.26
conv 4s, '24	53	44	10.88
W & R G 4s, '25	56½	56	13.90
Gulf & S I 4s, '25	65	65	8.03
Joca C 1st 4s, '24	71	69	8.33
refunding 4s, '24	44	37½	10.33
Kan City S 4s, '20	75½	62½	8.05
K C, F & M 4s, '20	70	59	8.02
Kear & D M 4s, '22	72	65	10.48
L & N S R M 4s, '22	65	58	7.40
refunding 4s, '24	43½	34½	10.59
extension 4s, '22	45	42	11.15
M & P 4s, '25	73	51½	7.79
M & O 4s, '25	53	52½	9.28
Norfolk 4s, '25	61	56½	9.43
P & E 1st 4s, '20	56	47	9.74
P & E W V 4s, '21	61	51½	9.05
R & A 1st 4s, '24	64	58½	9.65
Rio G W 1st 4s, '23	67	54	8.10
soil trust 4s, '24	48	49	8.74
Prisco 4s, '20	59½	52	8.04
series B 4s, '20	71½	62½	8.20
conv 4s, '25	56	56½	10.18
Income 4s, '20	50½	50½	12.19
L & F 4s, '25	66½	48½	11.26
terminal 4s, '25	59	50	10.01
S & P & K 4s, '24	66½	58	8.88
S & A P 4s, '24	60½	54½	7.92
S & A L 4s, '24	49	39	12.76
refunding 4s, '23	49	38	9.37
St Ry gen 4s, '25	61½	54	7.72
West Mid 1st 4s, '23	48	48	8.79
Wh & L 4s, '25	56	44½	9.46

BROOKLYN UNION
GAS CO. REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The Brooklyn Union Gas Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1919, a deficit after taxes and charges of \$706,848, compared with a surplus of \$199,791, or \$11.1 a share in the previous year.

	1919	1918
Gross rev.	\$13,386,123	\$13,063,797
Def. aft. tax	706,848	199,791
Prev. surp.	4,795,512	5,744,072
Adj. credit	174,482	68,350
Surplus	3,453,148	4,795,512

*Debit. †Credit.

BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE

PATERSON, New Jersey—The savings deposited in seven local banks and trust companies totaled \$46,205,054.47 on May 4, according to figures just announced. This shows an increase of \$1,784,010.26 over savings on deposit in February.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market		Open High Low Last	
Am Can	38½	38½	37½
Am Car & Ry	124½	124½	123½
Am Int Corp	84	85	82½
Am Loco	92½	95½	93
Am Smelters	61½	61½	60½
Am Tel & Tel	93½	93½	93
Am Woolen	99½	100½	97½
Anacosta	57½	57½	56½
Atchafalaya	79	79½	79
At Gulf & W	165½	165½	161
Bald Loco	111½	111½	112½
B & O	32½	32½	31½
Beth Steel B	89	89½	88½
Can Pac	115½	116½	115½
Gen Leather	66½	66½	64½
Chandler	122	123	120½
Chic M & St P	32½	32½	31½
Chic R I & Pac	34½	34½	34½
China	32½	33	32½
Corn Trade	92½	92½	92½
Cruicible Steel	127½	127½	126
Cuba Cane Sug	51½	51½	49½
Cuba C Sug pfd	80½	80½	80½
Gen Electric	142½	143	142½
Gen Motors	27	27½	26½
Goodrich	61½	61½	60½
Int Paper	69½	71½	69½
Inspiration	52½	53	52½
Kennecott	27½	28	27½
Marine	21½	21½	20½
Marine pfd	83½	85	83½
Mex Pfd	177½	177½	172½
Midvale	42	42	41½
Mo Pacific	24½	25	24½
N Y Central	68½	68½	68½
N Y, N H & H	28½	28½	28½
No Pacific	72½	73	72½
Pan Am Pfd	102	104½	101½
Pan Pet B	97½	98½	96½
Penn	39	39½	39
Pierce-Arrow	49	50½	48½
Punta Alegre	104½	105	103½
Reading	82½	83½	82½
Rep Iron & Steel	89½	90½	88½
Rep Out of N Y	116½	116½	115
Sinclair	31½	32½	31½
So Pac	92½	93½	92½
Studebaker	66½	66½	63½
Texas Co	46½	47½	46½
Texas & Pacific	41½	41½	40½
Trans Oil	15	15½	14½
U S Steel	93½	93½	92½
U S Rubber	94½	95	93½
U S Realty	53½	54	53½
Utah Copper	70½	71	68½
Westinghouse	48½	49½	48½
Wills-Over	17½	17½	17
Worthington	63	63½	62½

Total sales 765,200 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Last	
Lib 3½s	91.70 91.80 91.20 91.50
Lib 4s	85.02 85.02 85.02 85.02
Lib 4½s	84.10 84.10 84.10 84.10
Lib 1st 4½s	85.86 86.40 85.86 86.20
Lib 2d 4½s	84.78 85.50 84.78 85.36
Lib 3d 4½s	82.20 82.20 82.20 82.20
Lib 4th 4½s	85.70 86.20 85.70 86.10
Vict 4½s	96.20 96.50 96.20 96.24
Vict 3½s	96.24 96.44 96.20 96.20

FOREIGN BONDS

Open High Low Last	
Anglo French 5s	98½ 98½ 98½ 98½
City of Paris 4½s	91½ 91½ 91½ 91½
City of Bordeaux 4s	86 86 86 86
City of Lyons 6s	86 86 86 86

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices		Adv Dec	
Am Tel com	93½	½	
A. Ch. com	84½	1	
Am B. com	97½	½	
Am Zinc	124	1½	
Arizona com	104		
Boston Fish	70		
Boston Elev	63½	2½	
Boston & Me	37		
Butte & Sup	24	1½	
Cal & Arizona	60		
Copper Range	50		
Day-Davis	34	½	
East Butte	13		
Eastern Mass	31		
Elder	31		
Fairbanks	63		
Granby	37	2½	
Green & Davis	24		
I. C. com	47		
I. C. pfd	30		
Lake Copper	36		
Mass Elec pfd	72	½	
Mass Old Col	6½	½	
Miami	20½		
Mohawk	40		
Mullin Bldg	63		
N. Y. N. H. & H	28½		
North Butte	18½		
Old Dominion	26½	½	
Oreocel	34		
Parish & Bing	30		
Pond Creek	15½		
Punta Alegre	104½	1½	
Root & Van Der	38½	½	
Stewart	40		
Swift & Co	110½	1	
United Fruit	200	2	
United Shoe	43½	½	
U. S. Smelting	60	1½	

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—		Bid Asked	
Amer Wool rights	750	1½	
Boston & Mont	750	1½	
Carib Synd	19	21	
Cons Copper	24	24	
General Asphalt	67	67½	
Hayden Chem	83	84	
Ind Pack	83	84	
Inter Petrol	35½	36	
Merritt	15½	16	
Midvale	139	141	
Nipalizing	39	41	
Ryan Pet	39	41	
Salt Creek	30½	31½	
Sapula Ref	4	5	
Simms Petrol	15½	16½	
Skelly	28	29	
Standard Motors	9	10	
Submarine Boat	12½	13½	
Tropical Oil	20½	21½	
Un Retail Candy	14	14½	
United States Sm	2	2½	
White Oil	21	21½	

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid Asked	
Anglo-American Oil	20
Buckeye Pipe	85
Illinois Pipe Line	87
Ohio Oil	298
Prairie Pipe	195
South Penn	285
S O of Cal	310
S O of Ind	675
S O of Kan	560
S O of Okla	360
S O of N Y	287
Union Tank	107

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCK

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The common stockholders of the International Motor Truck Corporation subscribed to more than 80 per cent of the 141,554 shares of common recently offered at par (\$50 a share). A group of individuals associated with the corporation, and headed by Hayden, Stone & Co., has offered to purchase from the syndicate, at \$50 a share, the small number of shares unsubscribed.

GERMAN MARKS
ADVANCE SHARPLY

LONDON, England—A notable feature of foreign exchange transactions has been the remarkable recovery recently of the German mark, which yesterday reached the high point of 125½ marks to the pound. On Tuesday the quotation was 146. During the last few days many foreign exchanges, notably the French, Belgian and Italian, have improved. This improvement is said to be due to the hope that something definite will come out of the approaching conference regarding the German indemnity. Paris checks on London yesterday opened at 47 francs, 65 centimes, compared with the closing of 49 francs, 90 centimes, on Tuesday.

NEW YORK, New York—The buying of German exchange, unparalleled since the armistice, was reported by dealers in foreign bills yesterday, forcing marks up to 3.15 cents each, said to be the highest quotation in more than a year. It contrasts with the minimum quotation of 1 cent last February. Purchases ran to large individual lots, in some instances approximating 1,000,000 marks. Much of the buying was believed to be speculative and based on reports that Germany's industrial condition is showing decided improvement.

Other quotations follow:
Sterling Demand Parity \$1.8665
Francs 12.45 \$1.825
Lira 16.52 \$1.825
Guillem 26.40 \$1.825
German marks .03 .2382
Canadian dollar .89%

*To the dollar.

STOCK DIVIDEND DECLARATIONS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Stockholders of the State Bank of Chicago have approved a decision of the directors to declare a \$1,000,000 stock dividend. To this end it was voted to increase the capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000 and to distribute the increase to stockholders of record on June 15.

The stock dividend will be declared out of the bank's surplus, which is now \$4,500,000, and will thereby be reduced to \$2,500,000. The bank's shares are quoted between 500 and 515. Dividends at the rate of 20 per cent have been paid.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The stockholders of the Dwight Manufacturing Company at a special meeting yesterday approved a reduction in the par value of the stock from \$500 to \$100 a share and an increase in the authorized capital from \$1,800,000 to \$6,000,000.

The reduction in the par value will give stockholders five shares of new stock, \$100 par value, for one share old, \$500 par value.

Of the increased capital \$1,200,000 or 12,000 shares will be issued at this time as a 100 per cent stock dividend.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

Open High Low Last	
July	37.80 38.24 37.75 38.14
October	35.00 35.47 34.82 35.34
December	34.01 34.48 33.80 34.20
January	33.28 33.75 33.13 33.62
March	32.95 33.32 32.72 33.25

Spots 40.00, unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton

prices yesterday ranged as follows:

Open High Low Last	
July	35.50 35.97 35.47 35.87
October	34.80 35.34 34.69 35.24
December	33.86 34.32 33.83 34.24

*Decrease.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)				
Month	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.89½	1.92½	1.88½	1.92½
July	1.65½	1.69½	1.65	1.69½
Sept.	1.54½	1.57½	1.54½	1.57½
Oct.	1.02	1.05½	1.01½	1.05½
Nov.	.89½	.91½	.89½	.91½
Dec.	.75½	.76½	.75	.76½
May				34.50
July		35.25	34.80	35.10
Sept.		35.75	35.60	35.75
Oct.				
Nov.	20.60	20.50	20.50	20.60
Dec.	21.12	21.30	21.12	21.30
Jan.	21.32	21.20	21.12	21.30
Feb.	21.95	22.10	21.95	22.10

GOLD MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, New York—An excess of \$6,101,399 of gold imports over exports appeared in April, 1920, the first since April, 1919. Imports from the United Kingdom increased, the aggregate from England for the current year to April 20 being \$53,059,583. Exports remain chiefly to South America and Asia, with Hong Kong and China leading in the requirements of American gold.

BAR SILVER PRICE

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial Bar Silver \$1.02½, an advance of ½ cent.

WOOL MARKET IS
MUCH DEPRESSED

Lack of Business Occasioned by
Tight Money Situation—
Prices Remain Firm—Watch-
ing the London Market

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is rather astonishing, in view of the untoward conditions surrounding the Boston wool market, that prices have not fallen away more than they have. For the last two months the trade conditions have been getting more and more acute, primarily on account of lack of transportation and the money situation.

With such an unsatisfactory state prevailing, the British auction proved almost an utter failure and consequently cast a gloom over the trade generally. It is argued, however, that the auction cannot be taken as indicative of actual conditions as regards prices. There is still a demand for fine wools, and prices are firm at perhaps 10 to 15 per cent below the high level. Lower grades remain steady. The depression is not one occasioned by a slump but an absolute lack of business. Any dealings that are made are at the range quoted.

There seems to be no question that if the banks had been willing to advance the money, nearly all of the wool offered last week would have been taken. The conditions of sale, however, call for a 14-days prompt settlement and it is thought that even if 30 days were allowed, the result would have been very different. As one prominent dealer expressed it, he "

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

RED SOX AGAIN AT HEAD OF LEAGUE

Win From St. Louis While the Cleveland Club Meets Defeat at the Hands of Washington

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	21	9	.700
Cleveland	21	10	.677
New York	17	15	.529
Washington	15	16	.484
St. Louis	13	18	.419
Philadelphia	12	19	.387
Detroit	8	23	.258

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 5, St. Louis 3.
Washington 13, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 2.
New York 4, Detroit 1.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston (two games).
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Holding the game despite a ninth-inning rally by their St. Louis opponents, the Boston Red Sox went into first place in the American League yesterday through Cleveland's defeat at Washington.

The victory marked the sixth in succession for E. G. Barrow's players, who are ahead by one-half game or .023 points. Cleveland had taken the leadership on May 9, and one week later held a margin of .072 points over its nearest competitor.

Chicago, another club rapidly fallen from the foremost rank, lost its game yesterday and retains third place by but one-half game. The New York Highlanders have made a determined advance, and seem the logical contenders to give the leaders battle.

Philadelphia has shown surprising form, especially in its series with Chicago, and far from falling to last place appears ready to usurp a position near the head of the second division.

BOSTON, GIVEN BIG LEAD, WINS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—St. Louis staged a belated rally in the ninth inning yesterday, scoring five runs, but Boston was too strongly entrenched and the game went to the home team, 9 to 5. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	12	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	10	0

Batteries—Pennock and Schang; Shock and Severed. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

NEW YORK HIGHLANDERS WIN

NEW YORK, New York—With G. H. Ruth hitting his eighth home run, of the season, the local team won from Detroit yesterday, 4 to 1. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	7	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	2

Batteries—Mogridge and Hannah; Druas, Ayers and Stange. Umpires—Dineen and Nallin.

HIT CLEVELAND PITCHERS HARD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cleveland used four pitchers yesterday in an attempt to stop the avalanche of hits, but Washington won 13 to 3. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	13	17	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	0

Batteries—Zachary, Johnson and Garity; Plimich; Caldwell, Nelms, Morton, Clark and O'Neill. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarty.

CHICAGO EASY FOR ATHLETICS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Philadelphia scored an easy victory yesterday, winning from Chicago, 10 to 2. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	10	15	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2

Batteries—Perry and Perkins; Williams, Payne and Schalk. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

DRAKE NINE WINS AND TIES SERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—Drake University divided the two-game baseball series with the University of Missouri by winning Tuesday's contest in a ninth-inning rally that counted three runs. The final score was 4 to 3. Missouri scored its runs in the fourth, sixth and the seventh, the first two tallied being the result of errors. An error enabled the Blue and White to score one in the sixth, but in the ninth a hit batsman, three solid hits and a scratch hit gave the locals a victory. The game was played much better than the first. It was marked by much reckless base-running and several startling catches. It was Drake's second conference victory of the season. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Drake	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	9	5
Missouri	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	11	4

Batteries—Niggenyer and Flynn, Packwood and Messick. Umpire—E. L. Keyser. Time—1h. 40m.

FRANK ASBURY WILL LEAD BASEBALL NINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Frank Asbury '21, and J. M. McCleskey '21, have been elected captains of the baseball and track teams respectively for the Georgia School of Technology. The past year was the third successful season Asbury has pitched for the Yellow Jackets, and his work this year was featured by victories over Davidson College and Vanderbilt University. In case Asbury fails to return to school next year, Frank Pruitt, another member of the pitching staff, has been made alternate captain.

McCleskey has been a consistent winner in the one-mile run during the past year, finishing up the track season

by easily romping away with that event in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association field and track meet, held in this city. He has been a member of the Tech track team for three successive years, so is well qualified to lead the team next season.

SLENDER MARGIN HELD BY LEADERS

Pittsburgh Still Heads National League, With One-Half Game Lead Over the Fourth-Placed

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	18	12	.591
Cincinnati	19	14	.576
Brooklyn	16	17	.529
Chicago	15	17	.469
St. Louis	15	17	.469
New York	13	16	.448
Boston	12	15	.444
Philadelphia	11	21	.344

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 8.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Four clubs could hardly be more closely grouped, without coming into actual tie, than the first division incumbents in the National League. Pittsburgh still is the technical pace-setter with a percentage of .581; but this mark is only .022 points higher than that of the fourth-place Chicago Cubs. Cincinnati and Brooklyn, respectively, stand sandwiched in as first-place aspirants, the latter having taken Pittsburgh's measure yesterday in the last game of their series. The Cincinnati runners-up also met defeat, while Chicago had no game scheduled.

No change in the standing of the first four clubs can be effected today, for but one game, that of the Boston Braves at New York, will be played. The Giants have shown more strength of late than in the opening weeks of the season and may be expected within a short time to make a claim for first division honors.

BAT OUT WIN OVER REDS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Thirty-one hits were made in yesterday's game here, the locals, with 17, winning the game, 10 to 8. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	2	0	1	2	3	0	0	10	17	1
Cincinnati	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	8	14	1

Batteries—Haynes, Jacobs, Sherdel and Clemens; Ring, Fisher, Eller and Wingo. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

BROOKLYNS TAKE CLOSE GAME

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Brooklyn won from the leaders yesterday, 3 to 2. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	14	1
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	0

Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Weisner and Schmidt. Umpires—Rigler and Harrison.

JAPANESE PLAYER IS STAR OF TOURNAMENT

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Zeno Schmitz, the Japanese tennis player, holder of the championship of Japan and India, is proving the star of the world hard-court tennis tournament being played here. The Oriental racket-wielder reached the semi-final round yesterday by eliminating Nicholas Mitsu, the Rumanian star, in a five-set match which the latter had to default.

Mitsu won the first and third sets while Schmitz took the second and fourth. The fifth and deciding set was long drawn out and the Rumanian was forced to default owing to his inability to continue the game. All the English players had been previously eliminated and there were no United States entrants.

HOME RUN WINS FOR HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In a game marked by tight play and light batting, Harvard University defeated Holy Cross College 1 to 0 at Soldiers Field yesterday. L. E. Jones '20, brought from the Crimson second squad to the varsity nine, scored the only run of the contest with a home run in the seventh inning. Only 26 Harvard players faced E. P. Horan, the visitors' pitcher, not more than four going to bat in any one inning. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1
Holy Cross	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Goode and Blair; Horan and Connors. Umpires—Rooney and Stafford.

STEVENS ON TO HEAD ALABAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

UNIVERSITY, Alabama—Riggs Stevenson, the University of Alabama all-around athlete, has been elected captain of the 1921 baseball team that institution. Those awarded letters this year include the following: Joseph Sewell, Stevenson, Boone, Hall, Hinton, McGowan, Luke, Sewell, Nathan, Stacy, Lenor, Bickley, Brown and Manager McDonald. The majority of this season's players are expected to return to college next year and Alabama is thereby assured a fast team in 1921, the nine this season having won 17 of the 18 games played.

OREGON NINE NAMES PALFREY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CORVALLIS, Oregon—E. R. Palfrey '21 has been elected captain of the Oregon Agricultural College baseball team for the next season. He has played first base for two years and has never missed an inning. Palfrey is a resident of Molalla, Oregon.

WISCONSIN WINS FROM ILLINOIS

Badgers' Victory Over the Illini in Dual Track Meet Is a Surprise to the Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—With a five-point margin the University of Wisconsin track team nosed out the University of Illinois team 70 to 65 in a dual meet Saturday, but they met more than their equal in the Badgers.

Wisconsin, with a well-balanced team, ran away with Illinois on the track, and managed to hold out well enough in the field events to maintain the lead they had set up. G. M. Sundt '22, Wisconsin, saved the day for his team by winning the broad jump, and a second in the shot put and javelin throw. All races were closely contested in good time.

K. L. Wilson '20, Illinois, set a new conference record of 163 ft. 5 in. in the javelin throw and placed second in the hammer and discus. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by W. R. Maleckar, Wisconsin; R. F. Spetz, Wisconsin, second; C. H. Kelsey, Wisconsin, third. Time—16.5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by R. S. Emery, Illinois; W. R. Maleckar, Wisconsin, second; R. F. Spetz, Wisconsin, third. Time—32.8s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by R. S. Emery, Illinois; Phillip Spink, Illinois, second; P. H. Donahue, Illinois, third. Time—1:05.8s.

880-Yard Dash—Won by C. L. Nash, Wisconsin; A. D. Brown, Illinois, second; R. Schuh, Illinois, third. Time—2m. 10.5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by M. H. Wall, Wisconsin; Wayne Ramsay, Wisconsin, second; H. N. Yates, Illinois, third. Time—5m. 32.8s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by P. T. Naughton, Illinois; W. L. Dayton, Wisconsin, second; G. M. Crump, Wisconsin, third. Time—12m. 51.5s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by A. J. Knolin, Wisconsin; A. I. Andrews, Wisconsin, second; Wallis, Illinois, third. Time—1:16.5s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by A. J. Knolin, Wisconsin; A. I. Andrews, Wisconsin, second; S. Prescott, Illinois, third. Time—36.5s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by H. M. Osborn, Illinois; D. O. Howard, Wisconsin, second; L. D. Edwards, Wisconsin, third. Height—8ft. 2 1/2 in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by G. M. Sundt, Wisconsin; H. M. Osborn, Illinois, second; George Kappin, Wisconsin, third. Distance—29ft. 2 in.

Pole Vault—Won by O. J. Endres, Wisconsin; D. M. Merrineck, and L. L. Wilder, Wisconsin, tied for second. Height—12ft. 3 in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by J. N. Weiss, Illinois; G. M. Sundt, Wisconsin, second; Cannon, Illinois, third. Distance—42ft. 3 in.

35-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by Basil Bennett, Illinois; K. L. Wilson, Illinois, second; L. W. Anderson, Wisconsin, third. Distance—154ft. 2 in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. N. Weiss, Illinois; K. L. Wilson, Illinois, second; Basil Bennett, Illinois, third. Distance—129ft. 8 in.

Javelin Throw—Won by K. L. Wilson, Illinois; G. M. Sundt, Wisconsin, second; Malcolm McCartney, Wisconsin, third. Distance—163ft. 7 in.

NEW YORK, New York—The official announcement of the amateur championship of the Metropolitan Golf Association, including all the clubs in the neighborhood of New York, has been issued by A. H. Pogson, the secretary of the association and of the tournament committee. The championship will be held at the Apawamis Club, Rye, New York, June 9, 10, 11, and 12. Entries are limited to players listed on the handicap list of the association, insuring good competition from the start. On the first day a medal play 36-hole round will constitute the qualifying round. The 32 having lowest scores will qualify for the championship while prizes will also be awarded to winners in the third and fourth sixteen. The president's cup will be awarded to the winner of the beaten 16 in the championship.

Entries will close with A. H. Pogson, secretary, June 3, and must be made through the club secretaries. There will also be a four-ball match for club pairs on Friday, June 11, and the Metropolitan handicap on Saturday, June 12. The links are in splendid condition, and everything will be done to make this a memorable occasion in New York golf.

HAASE AND BROWN LEADING PLAYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Washington University tennis team, handicapped until the second week in May by bad weather, is beginning to round into form. The leading Red and Green representatives are W. H. Haase '21 and W. D. Brown '22, widely rated as among the best players in the city. Both men are playing in excellent form, despite the lack of early practice. They are developing a slashing and aggressive style of play.

The other men of the Washington team are V. B. Satterfield '22 and O. S. Mendez '21. Mendez is a Chilean and is rated as a fairly good player, though a little below the other three men in effectiveness. The matches thus far have shown Satterfield and Mendez as somewhat weak on placing their shots and in lobbing.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—In the county cricket championship series today Essex beat Worcestershire by an innings and 51 runs. Surrey beat Nottingham by 10 wickets, and Kent beat Hampshire by eight wickets. Yesterday Gloucestershire beat Somerset by one wicket at Taunton and Northamptonshire beat Leicestershire by seven wickets at Leicester.

SURREY IS WINNER IN FIRST CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England—The first county match has taken place in English cricket, the first century has been made at the Oval, and Surrey has claimed the first victory of the season in no uncertain style. Thus the season of 1920 is fairly launched and the contest for the county championship once more engrosses the attention of the cricket enthusiast.

Surrey beat Northamptonshire on May 3 by 299 runs, finishing off the game in two days instead of the three allotted for the purpose. The feature of the match was the batting of J. B. Hobbs and A. Sandham in partnership. The former failed badly in the first innings and was caught after making three singles; but at the second attempt he found his form and put on 114 before being caught off V. Mordin's bowling. The rate of scoring was rapid and Hobbs reached 50 in 45 minutes and the century in 80 minutes, including 20 in one over. His chief strokes were a 6, a 5, 15 and 3 3s.

Sandham gave splendid support to his famous batting partner, showing a capacity to score all round the wicket. In the first innings he was good for 55 before being given out leg before wicket to F. Walden's bowling, and contributed a splendid 85 in the second. W. T. Abel made 82 in Surrey's first innings and carried out his bat for 26 when his skipper decided to declare the innings closed on the second day of the match after the fall of the third wicket.

Surrey batted first and sent in Hobbs and Sandham as the first wicket pair. Hobbs, as already mentioned, did nothing, and H. S. Harrison made a "duck," while P. G. H. Fender and W. Hitch made an inglorious start, but 266 appeared on the board before the innings closed. In reply, Northants could knock up only 140. Wells' contribution of 35 being the highest individual effort; but the total was big enough to prevent the "follow on." Going in again, Surrey reached 276 for the loss of only three wickets and sent the visitors in again. Fielding with the greatest keenness, five wickets being taken by alertness in stumping, Surrey dismissed Northants for 103 in just under two hours, and the match was over. The score:

in the plunge for distance. The summary:

60-foot Back Stroke—Won by Miss Helen Nelson, Oregon; Miss Valiere, Cal-

Second Innings

Hobbs, c. Wells, b. Mordin	114
Sandham, c. Walden, b. Mordin	85
Ducat, not out	29
Harrison, b. Wells	2
W. T. Abel, not out	26
Byes	7
Total (2 wkts.)	276

*Innings declared closed.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

First Innings	140
Mr. L. E. Holland, b. Strudwick	2
Rushby, b. Hobbs	3
Woolley, l.b.-w., b. Rushby	3
Haywood, b. Reay	20
Walden, c. Hitch, b. Rushby	11
Mr. A. H. Bull, b. Reay	3
Wells, c. Hobbs, b. Wells	35
Mr. A. White, st. Strudwick	8
Rushby	8
Mr. W. Batson, c. Reay, b. Fender	9
Buswell, b. Ducat	9
Hardy, not out	5
Mordin, b. Reay	11
Byes, 5; l.b., 1; w. 1	6
Total	103

REAL TENNIS TITLE IS WON BY BAERLEIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England—E. M. Baerlein retains the title of British singles champion of real tennis and is now a triple champion holding also the singles and doubles titles at rackets. The 1920 championship of real tennis was played for at Queens Club recently and as usual, though a contrary practice has been often advocated, the holder of the title played the survivor of the preliminary rounds, in this case E. A. C. Druce. The challenger was beaten by 3 sets to 0, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2, after a very strenuous match which would have tested the endurance of any player taking part in the event.

In his course to the challenge round Mr. Druce met and defeated J. F. Marshall in the final tie of the preliminaries, after a long, hard match which lasted two and one-half hours. The closeness of the match can be judged by the score in games which was 26-24, and the loser came very near turning the tables on his opponent. Previously, in the semi-final round Mr. Druce had beaten the Hon.

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Carlow County Goes to the Circus

The length of Main Street and all the square resounded with the rattle of vehicles of every kind. Since earliest dawn they had been pouring into the village, a long procession on every country road. There were great red and blue farm wagons, drawn by splendid Clydesdales; the elders of the family on the front seat and on boards laid from side to side in front, or on chairs placed close behind, while, in the deep beds back of these, children tumbled in the straw, or peeped over the sides, rosy-cheeked and laughing, eyes alight with blissful anticipations. There were more pretentious two-seated cut-unders and stout buckboards, loaded down with merry-makers, four on a seat meant for two; there were rattle-trap phaetons and comfortable carryalls drawn by steady spans; and, now and then, mule teams bringing happy negroes, ready to squander all on the first Georgia watermelons and cider. . . .

The air was full of exhilaration; everybody was laughing and shouting and calling greetings; for Carlow County was turning out, and from far and near the country people came; nay, from over the country line, clouds of dust rising from every thoroughfare and highway, and sweeping into town to herald their coming. . . .

A thousand cries rent the air; the strutting mountebanks and gypsying booth merchants; the peanut vendors; the boy with palm-leaf fans for sale; the candy sellers; the popcorn peddlers; the Italian with the toy balloons that float like a cluster of colored bubbles above the heads of the crowd; and the balloons that wait like a baby; the red-lemonade man, shouting in the shrill voice that reaches everywhere and endures forever: "Lemo! Lemo! Ice-cream! Lemo! Five cents, a nickel, a half a dime, the twentieth of a dollar! Lemo! Ice-cream! Lemo!"—all the vociferating harbingers of the circus crying their wares. . . .

Timid youths, in shoes covered with dust through which the morning polish but dimly shone, bought recklessly of peanuts, of candy, of popcorn, of all known sweetmeats, perchance, and forced their way to the lemonade stands; and there, all shyly, silently sipped the crimson-stained ambrosia. Everywhere the hawkers dined, and everywhere the plaintive squawk of the toy balloon. . . .

She was coming at last. The boys whooped in the middle of the street; some tossed their arms to heaven, others expressed their emotion by somersaults; those most deeply moved walked on their hands. In the distance one saw, over the heads of the multitude, tossing banners and the moving crests of triumphal cars, where "cohorts were shining in purple and gold." She was coming. After all the false alarms and disappointments, she was coming!

There was another flourish of music. Immediately all the band gave sound, and then, with blare of brass and the crash of drums, the glory of the parade burst upon Plattsburg. Glory in the utmost! The resistless impetus of the march-time music; the flare of royal banners, of pennons on the breeze; the smiling of beautiful court ladies and great, silken nobles; the swaying of howdahs on camel and elephant, and the awesome shaking of the earth beneath the elephant's feet, and the gleam of his small but devastating eye . . . then the badinage of

through a forest of pines, filled the air. It was the roar of the Arve, and Aveiron, breaking from their icy fountains. Then the mists began to pass away; and it seemed as if the whole firmament were rolling together. . . .

"It must be grand indeed," replied Flemming. "And those mighty glaciers—huge monsters with bristling crests, creeping down into the valley! for it is said they really move." . . .

Norman Country Life in 1847

I can never forget my visit to Normandy. The Dessaix family was large and scattered round Caen, with several different occupations and in various social positions. The grandfather and grandmother were practically peasants, who had a very considerable landed estate—I think nearly one thousand acres; but they lived in a simple cottage, with three rooms, a sanded floor, and one "bonne." The old lady, scrupulously neat and well dressed, wore the high cap and costume of a Norman peasant. They were treated by their numerous descendants with profound respect and deference. One of their daughters was the wife of Mr. Gervais, a leading barrister at the Court of Caen, himself a man of cultivation

will not need to be told how the Nile, flowing down from the Sudan to the distant sea, pushes its silvery way through the wide desert: now passing between the granite hills, now through the limestone cliffs. A strip of verdant cultivated land, seldom more than six or eight miles wide, and often only as many yards, borders the broad river; and beyond this, on either side, is the desert. In Upper Egypt one may seldom take an afternoon's ride east or west without passing out either on to the sun-baked sand of a limitless wilderness or into the liquid shadows of the towering hills. For the present we are not concerned with the western desert, which actually forms part of the great Sahara, and one's back may therefore be turned upon it. Eastward behind the hills or over



A drawing by Giorgione

Giorgione

the clown, creaking along in his donkey cart; the terrific recklessness of the spangled hero who was drawn by in a cage with two striped tigers; the spirit of the prancing steeds that drew the rumbling chariots, and the grace of the helmeted charioteers; the splendor of the cars and the magnificence of the paintings with which they were adorned; the ecstasy of all this glittering, shining, gorgeous pageantry needed even more than walking on your hands to express. . . .

Last of all came the tooting calliope, followed by swarms of boys as it executed "Wait till the clouds roll by, Jennie," with infinite dash and gusto. . . .

The enormous white tent was filled with a hazy yellow light, the warm, dusty, mellow light that thrills the rejoicing heart because it is found nowhere in the world except in the tents of a circus—the canvas-filtered sunshine and sawdust atmosphere of show day. Through the entrance the crowd poured steadily, coming from the absorptions of the wild-animal tent to feast upon the greater wonders; passing around the sawdust ellipse . . . to find seats whence they might behold the splendors so soon to be unfolded.—Booth Tarkington in "The Gentleman from Indiana."

Swiss Scenery

Fair is the Valley of Lauterbrunnen, with its green meadows and overhanging cliffs. The ruined castle of Unspunnen stands like an armed warder at the gate of the enchanted land. In calm serenity the snowy mountains rise beyond. Fairer than the Rock of Balmuccia, yon frowning precipice looks down upon us; and, from the topmost cliff, the white pennon of the Brook of Duet shimmers and waves in the sunny air!

It was a bright, beautiful morning after night rain. Every drop and raindrop had a whole heaven within it! . . . Paul Fleming, with Mrs. Ashburton and her dark-eyed daughter, . . . drove up the Valley of Lauterbrunnen—the Valley of Fountains—Only. . . .

"How beautiful the Jungfrau looks this morning!" exclaimed he. . . . "And the mountains beyond," he continued, "the Monk and the Silverhorn, the Wetterhorn, the Schreckhorn, and the Schwarzhorn—all those sublime apostles of nature, whose sermons are avalanches! Did you ever behold anything more grand?"

"O yes! Mont Blanc is more grand, when you behold it from the hills opposite. It was there that I was most moved by the magnificence of Swiss scenery. It was a morning like this; and the clouds, that were hovering about on their huge, shadowy wings, made the scene only the more magnificent. Before me lay the whole panorama of the Alps; pine forests standing dark and solemn at the base of the mountains; and half-way up a veil of mist; above which rose the snowy summits and sharp needles of rock, which seemed to float in the air, like a fairy world. Then the glaciers stood on either side, winding down through the mountain ravines; and high above all rose the white, dome-like summit of Mont Blanc. And ever anon from the shroud of mist came the . . . sound of an avalanche, and a continual roar, as of the wind

At the same time when Florence was acquiring so much renown from the works of Leonardo, the city of Venice obtained no small glory from the talents and excellence of one of her citizens by whom the Bellini, then held in much esteem, were very far surpassed, as were all others who had practiced painting up to that time in that city. This was Giorgione, born . . . at Castelfranco, in the territory of Treviso, and at the time when Giovanni Mozzenigo, brother to the Doge Piero Mozzenigo, had himself been elected Doge; Giorgione was, at a later period, called Giorgione, as well from the character of his person as for the exaltation of his mind; he was of extremely humble origin, but was nevertheless very pleasing in manner, and most estimable in character through the whole course of his life. Brought up in Venice . . . he played and sang with the most exquisite perfection, inasmuch that he was, for this cause, frequently invited to musical assemblies and festivals of the most distinguished personages. Giorgione selected the art of design, which he greatly loved, as his profession, and was therein so highly favored by nature that he gave his whole heart to her beauties; nor would he ever represent any object in his works which he had not copied from the life; so entirely was he subjugated by her charms, and with such fervor did he imitate them, that he not only acquired the reputation of having excelled Gentile and Giovanni Bellini, but of being able to compete with those who were then working in Tuscany, and who were the authors of the modern manner. . . .

Giorgione had seen certain works from the hand of Leonardo, which were painted with extraordinary softness, and thrown into powerful relief, as is said, by extreme darkness of the shadows, a manner which pleased him so much that he ever after continued to imitate it, and in oil painting approached very closely to the excellence of his model. A zealous admirer of the good in art, Giorgione always selected for representation the most beautiful objects that he could find, and these he treated in the most varied manner. . . . From Vasari's "Lives of the Painters," Mrs. Foster's translation.

To a Waterfowl

Whither, 'midst falling dew,
While glow the heavens with the last
streaks of day,
Far though their rosy depths dost
through pursue
Thy solitary way?

Seek'st thou the plashy brink
Of weedy lake, or marge of river
wide,
Or where the rocking billows rise
and sink
On the chafed ocean-side?

And soon that toil shall end;
Soon shalt thou find a summer home,
and rest,
And scream among thy fellows; reeds
shall bend
Soon, o'er thy sheltered nest

—William Cullen Bryant.

and skill, and finally Minister of Education. Another sister was the wife of an active "notaire"; a man of some position in Villars-Bocage; one of the sons was a farmer and landowner, and our hostess was a lady of very large fortune, who had seen much society in England, and kept carriages and horses, town and country house, and so forth. It struck me much to find the father and mother of all these people living apparently like the humblest peasants, and treated by their children and grandchildren with an awe (rather than deference) such as is hardly ever met with in England. My impression is that the young people did not sit down in their presence. Living in a large French family, spread about in town and country, I saw the interior of life in the provinces as it existed in those days of Louis Philippe. . . .

I suppose few people in England have ever had such an opportunity as I had of seeing the provincial and family life of old France in the first half of the nineteenth century. I spoke French fluently, and as I had spent two autumns before in France, I was quite at home with all the habits and fashions of the country; so that I was free to observe thoughtfully, and I did observe. Often Madame would say, "What is that Frédéric thinking about behind his eyes?" She did not at all like my inquisitive and reserved habit. I did not speak much; I listened. The impression still left on my mind is, first, of the strong provincial and traditional style of life in Normandy—the great simplicity and absence of all pretension; the sense of equality between all ranks; the passion for saving, with an absence of any respect for wealth; the perfectly conservative and humdrum air of life in the Province. We were seven or eight weeks in France, stopped at Havre, Caen, Bayeux, Rouen, Dieppe, and I cannot remember the slightest allusion to politics, national or social, or a single sign of interest in public things.—From "Frederic Harrison's Autobiographic Memoirs."

The Upper Egyptian Desert

The Upper Egyptian desert is a country known only to a very few. The resident, as well as the visitor in Egypt, raises his eyes from the fertile valley of the Nile to the bare hills, and lowers them once more with the feeling that he has looked at the wall of the garden, the boundary of the land. There is, however, very much to be seen and studied behind this wall; and those who penetrate into the solitudes beyond will assuredly find themselves in a world of new colors, new forms, and new interests. In the old days precious metal was sought here, ornamental stone was quarried, trade routes passed through to the Red Sea, and the soldiery of Egypt, and later of Rome, marched from station to station amidst its hills, on hidden hillslopes or in obscure valleys one meets with the remains of ancient settlements scattered through the length and breadth of the country. . . .

Those who have traveled in Egypt

the sand there is in most parts of the country a wide undulating plain, broken here and there by the limestone outcrops. Here the sun beats down from a vast sky, and the traveler feels himself but a fly crawling upon a brazen table. In all directions the desert stretches, until, in a leaden haze, the hot sand meets the hot sky. The hillocks and points of rock rise like islands from the floods of the mirage in which they are reflected. . . . The scenery here is often of exquisite beauty; and its very monotony lends to it an interest when for a while the grouping of the hills ceases to offer new pictures and new harmonies to the eye. . . .

Descending from the camel for lunch, one lies on one's back upon the sand and stares up at the deep blue of the sky and the intense whiteness of a passing cloud. Raising oneself, the Nile valley may still be seen, perhaps, with its palms floating above the vaporous mirage; and away in the distance the pale cliffs rise. Then across one's range of sight a butterfly zigzags blazing in the sunlight; and behind it the blue becomes darker and the white more extreme. Around one, on the face of the desert, there is a jumbled collection of things beautiful: brown flints, white pebbles of limestone, yellow fragments of sandstone, orange-colored ochre, transparent pieces of gypsum, corneal and alabaster chips, glittering quartz. Across the clear patches of sand there are all manner of recent footprints, and the incidental study of these is one of the richest delights of a desert journey. Here one may see the four-pronged footprints of a wagtail, and there the larger marks of a crow. An eagle's and a vulture's footmarks are often to be observed, and the identification of those of birds such as the desert partridge or of the cream-colored courser is a happy exercise for one's ingenuity. Here the light wiggly line of a lizard's rapid tour abroad attracts the attention. . . . Jackals or foxes leave their dainty pad-marks in all directions, and one may sometimes come across the heavy prints of a hyena, while it is not unusual to meet with those of a gazelle. . . .

In the afternoon one rides onward, and perhaps a hazy view of the granite hills may now be obtained in the far distance ahead. The sun loses its strength, and shines in slanting lines over the desert, so that one sees oneself in shadow stretched out to amazing lengths. . . . Each human or camel footprint in the sand is at this hour a basin filled with blue shade, while every larger dent in the desert's surface is brimful of that same blue; and the color is so opaque that an Arab lying therein clad in his blue shirt is almost indistinguishable at a distance. . . . From "Travels in the Upper Egyptian Deserts," by Arthur E. P. Weigall.

A Friend

(After the Japanese)
The drooping plum-tree meekly bears
The snows that mock her coming bloom.
But, ah, her friend, the nightingale,
Leaps to her bough, and sings pery-fume.

—Mary McNeill Fenollosa.

"Source of Calmness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE hurly-burly of living, one philosophy after another, one system of ethics succeeding another, and learned men in countless numbers have sought after solace and calmness in human affairs. They have given various names to what they were seeking. Their aim was to discover that which would be for them a fountain head of peace, which would be available to them in whatever stress they met with, and would afford restfulness. Modern books of "ethics" give successive steps which an individual should take in any given situation in order to arrive at the "highest good" and so obtain calmness and quiet confidence. As misfortune seems to overwhelm persons and nations in the form of disease and disaster, they seek to find something beyond the utter inadequacy of ordinary human devices to which to turn for comfort. It is then that systems multiply and complicated recipes for obtaining release from troubles accumulate. But all the while there is close at hand an unfailing Giver of peace, what Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has termed the "Source of Calmness," on page 366 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The Leader of this new-old movement says: "The sick are terrified by their sick beliefs, and sinners should be affrighted by their sinful beliefs; but the Christian Scientist will be calm in the presence of both sin and disease, knowing, as he does, that Life is God and God is All." The marginal heading of the paragraph containing this extract is titled "Source of Calmness."

Could anything be simpler? "God is All." There is the open secret for mankind of peace and joy. Emancipation from sorrow, discord and the complete round of mortality is in the comprehension of those three words. For, because God is All, where is there room for anything more than Him? And God, being All, all there is, is infinite, because if there could possibly be any place where divinity is not found He would not then be unlimited. He would be finite, and there would be some existence besides God, having entity and presence. And because Deity is infinite, that is, without end, He is indestructible, contains no element of destruction, and so does not know aught that can destroy. God exists and is all there is. Christian Science proves that fact, from which emanates the knowledge of the endlessness of good, so comforting to men.

Thus God is the source, the one cause, and God is good. All the false concepts about the divine one do not conform to this truth must simply be placed in the discard, in the oblivion in which they have in reality always been. The beliefs then that God knows evil, or is the source of wrong must simply be abandoned. And as the false beliefs about God, who is divine Principle, are given up, the misconceptions concerning His universe, all that He has created, all that really exists, will vanish also. Faultless cause can produce only faultless effect, for the product necessarily coincides with what produces it.

Thus, in Christian Science there is metaphysically but one course to follow—adherence to Principle. This Science has its textbook and its guide for accomplishing this obedience to intelligence: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and other writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and the Scriptural writings in the Bible. In a textbook on ethics used in one of the American universities considerable space is allotted to outlining a method to ascertain what to do in any given situation, in order to achieve the "highest good." For instance, a man is attempting to decide whether he shall travel to a distant country to fulfill a duty and engage in a certain kind of business, or whether he shall continue to carry on his work where he is now located. Ethics, a definition for which is "the science of human duty," directs this man, in order to attain the summum bonum, to consider the advantages and disadvantages of leaving or remaining in the country where he is. All the steps required, and the results, are to be considered in each instance, and after an impartial appeal to the human mind, the proper course is to be decided upon. It is clear, that because the so-called human, or mortal mind, is made up of a mass of contradictions, all of which, together with their source, are a spurious substitute for the divine consciousness and its activity, such a philosophy or system of duty has its foundation in the sand. But in Christian Science the scientifically proved truth that "God is All" wipes away all this ebbing and flowing of human opinion and decision, and enables a man in trouble to escape the turmoil of the counterfeit human mind and find his divine duty in obedience to Principle, based on the passage in the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes, in explanation of which Mrs. Eddy has written in Science and Health (page 340): "This text in the book of Ecclesiastes conveys the Christian Science thought, especially when the word duty, which is not in the original, is omitted: 'Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep His commandments: for this is the whole duty of man.' In other words: Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: love God and keep

His commandments; for this is the whole of man in His image and likeness. Divine Love is infinite. Therefore all that really exists is in and of God, and manifests His love."

The student of Science then does not appeal to the human mind, which is actually not mind at all. He does not balance good and evil results in a complete circle of outlining what he shall do. It is true that he seeks the "highest good," which, absolutely, is the infinite good of Mind and its idea as all there is, and which in human affairs so-called, is what is nearest right under the conditions then existing. But the unfolding of what course a man is to pursue depends wholly upon his understanding of Principle. Knowing that Mind directs man may result neither in his going to the distant land nor remaining where he is, but in a third course which could not possibly have been foreseen by dependence upon the human mind. He holds steadfastly to divine intelligence, and experiences the peace that comes from knowing that, as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, page 254): "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path."

An Average Ramble

Better repeat the twelve labors of Hercules than attempt to catalogue the varied forms of life found in the area of an average ramble. Indeed, I have seldom seen a half-acre that was not a "Zoo" which the study of a lifetime would fail to exhaust; but, if this is the sole incentive to take a recreative stroll in the upland or meadow, it were better to stay at home.

On the other hand, to feel that whatever creature we may meet will prove companionable—that it is no stranger, but rather an amusing and instructive friend—assures us both pleasure and profit whenever we chance abroad.

He who has this interest in the life about him can never be lonely, wander wherever he will, nor return from a contemplative ramble other than a wiser and happier man.—Charles G. Abbott in "Upland and Meadow."

St. Mark's Piazza

O beautiful, o'ervalued with gemmed blue,
This spacious court with color and
with gold,
With cupolas, and pinnacles, and
points, . . .
Fantastically perfect this low pile
Of oriental glory; these long ranges
Of classic chiseling, this gay flickering
crowd.
And the calm Campanile. Beautiful!
—From "Dipsychus," by Arthur Hugh
Clough.

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Turk Once More

SEVERAL years ago, when the Balkan wars were at their height, a well-known diplomatist of much experience in the Near East, discussing the Turk with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, delivered himself of a very incisive summing up of the question. "The Turk," he said in effect, "can never be judged by any standard familiar to us in the West. Our economists may prove to demonstration that he is bankrupt, and therefore quite incapable of carrying on a prolonged war, but the Turk, of course, has never been stopped from making war for lack of funds. He is, today, more than ever, essentially a gambler, and quite a reckless one at that, ready to sacrifice any asset in order to make the purchase of the moment."

The whole history of Turkey, during the past five years, has been one long confirmation of this statement. The great motto of Talaat and Enver, in the heyday of their power, as they slaughtered Armenians at will, and drained the Empire of men, so that the fields lay uncultivated, and famine became an actual menace, was, "If we win, it will not matter, and if we lose, why then, it will not matter either." Tens of thousands of Armenians and other Christian peoples were massacred; hundreds of thousands of Turks perished of starvation; but to the Turk, as represented by Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha, and thousands of others who had nothing to lose and everything to gain by continuing the struggle, it simply did not matter.

And it still does not matter. This conviction, moreover, is steadily filtering downward throughout the whole country. In the days before the great war, the gamblers in Turkey were the men of the upper class. The vast majority of the Turkish people, submissive and fatalistic, would have been grateful if they could only have been left alone. For the most part, it may be affirmed, they wanted peace, and desired to be able to look ahead with some degree of confidence to the future. The doctrine of Talaat and Enver did not appeal to them. Now, however, an ever-increasing number have, socially and in every other way, "taken to the hills," determined to "live on the land" today, let the morrow bring forth what it will. And so Mustafa Kemal has no difficulty in raising an army in Cilicia on a contract of loot and slaughter, any more than have other Turkish adventurers in Armenia or Azerbaijan.

It is for this reason that the present position in Turkey is viewed with such deep concern in allied official circles, and it is for this reason, however anomalous the whole situation may seem to anyone out of touch with the Near East, that there is that strong feeling in allied circles, as indicated in recent dispatches from Paris, "that there is little chance of the Turks signing the treaty, and not much chance of compelling the Turk by force to acquiesce in the surrender of territory which is marked out by the treaty." This, of course, is an altogether too extreme view of the matter. The British are already in occupation of Mesopotamia, and quite able to maintain themselves there; whilst the French, if public opinion at home does not stand in the way, are quite capable of holding Syria. Nevertheless, the despair of authority, all through the ages, has been the people determined to act quite regardless of consequences. In this case, moreover, the Turk is reckoning, and not without good reason, that the consequences, after all, cannot affect him very much. So dispatches from Constantinople tell how a woman teacher, Fatima Hanem, "sweeping aside her black veil," addresses an open-air mass meeting in the park adjoining the Hagia Sophia, and insists that the Turk will never consent to be separated from Thrace and Smyrna; and that the cross shall never be raised over Turkish mosques. And they tell of how a teacher in the Islamic Academy, addressing the same meeting, declared that the Turk would never be governed by the cross; that the crescent would always remain aloft; and that if the Turkish treaty were not modified he would prefer to see the red flag tinged with black. Such speeches show clearly enough the drift of the political wind. With his usual astuteness, which has so often defeated Europe in the past, the Turk is beginning to sum up the situation to a nicety, and to ask himself the question, After all, what can the Allies do? They may occupy Constantinople, but then they have practically done that already. How many miles beyond Constantinople are they likely to send a force of any value? "The French view, semi-officially expressed," to quote again the dispatches from Paris, "is that it is impossible to provide troops necessary for the restoration of order and the imposition of the Treaty, and before this serious menace it is considered better to seek another solution."

What is this other solution to be? How the Supreme Council will ultimately answer the question, it is impossible to say. Nevertheless, it is possible to say this much, and to say it quite emphatically, that, as far as Greece is concerned, Greece is ready to establish her own claims. It is not for nothing that Greece, at tremendous expense, has kept the greater part of her army mobilized for over twelve months longer than should have been necessary, and it may be quite definitely assumed that the Greek people, with the attainment of their long-cherished hopes practically within their grasp, will not suffer the intrigue of the Turk to stand between them and the realization of these hopes. There remains, then, the question of Armenia. If the Allies cannot help Armenia, then one thing, at any rate, is quite imperative, and that is that the Armenians should be helped, and to the very uttermost, to help themselves. If this is not done, then the Allies may look for the deluge in the Near East. With the Russian Bolshevik forces moving down from the north, through Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Persia, joining forces with the Turk, and attracting to themselves out of sheer desperation, large numbers of those who would otherwise oppose

them, the only thing that can really save the situation is to put in motion those colossal moral forces which are the driving power in the struggle of Greece and Armenia for liberty.

Tammany Tightens Its Grip

TRUE to its traditions, verifying again its implacable adherence to its never-forgotten precept to rule or ruin, and its determination to mete out punishment to those who have dared to offend or who have presumed to oppose it, Tammany Hall seems to have successfully defied the titular leader of the Democratic Party in the United States and the established party organization in the effort to control the coming national convention. Tammany, for a half century, more or less, has been a powerful factor in the politics of New York State and of the Nation. It has not always been able to dominate and dictate, but there has never been a time since the days of William M. Tweed, and before, when it was not necessary for leaders of the party to reckon with it, both before and after the nominating conventions. It has rewarded its friends and punished its enemies openly and impartially, has boasted its power or nursed its grievances over defeats, and has never "closed an account" with friend or foe. Tammany, it has been truthfully said, never forgets. It has dealt cavalierly and slightly with insurgents and reformers, accepting condemnation and defiance with careless indifference, apparently with the sustaining assurance that a time of satisfactory reckoning was certain to come. How often and how regularly those times have come can be testified to quite convincingly by those who have been made to feel the weight of Tammany's disapproving hand.

The interesting, and perhaps surprising, announcement was made recently that the effort of the so-called insurgent federal Democratic forces in New York State to control the ninety votes of the State in the San Francisco convention had collapsed almost completely, and that Tammany Hall, by some method best known to itself, had placed itself in a position to deliver the entire delegation to any candidate it might see fit. The affirmative statement is made that Tammany has offered to deliver this vote to Thomas Taggart of Indiana, to be used in behalf of Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, the supposed candidate of Indiana Democrats for the presidency. The negative announcement is simultaneously made that Tammany would not, under any consideration, support the candidacy of William G. McAdoo, presumably the candidate of the Wilson Democrats. Of course, one has but to recall the incidents of the Baltimore convention in 1912 to understand how Tammany, by this dual declaration, announces its purpose to pay off a double grudge. In Baltimore, as is well remembered, Tammany was defied and defeated by William Jennings Bryan, who forced the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for the presidency against the combined opposition of Tammany Hall and Wall Street. Tammany has never been reconciled to Woodrow Wilson, and it has never forgiven Mr. Bryan. So it matters not to Tammany that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan are no longer political friends. It is sufficient that they are both Tammany's acknowledged foes. Neither does it matter, apparently, that Mr. Marshall has declared that he is not a candidate for the nomination. Tammany knows that the element in the Democratic Party represented by Thomas Taggart is as bitterly opposed to the policies of Mr. Bryan as Tammany can possibly be. Mr. Bryan's adherence to and support of prohibition are as offensive to Tammany in 1920 as was his championship of Mr. Wilson in 1912. Mr. McAdoo, as the presumptive legatee of the Wilson Administration, is no less distasteful to the organization.

Recent tabulations of the delegations chosen show that upward of 850 state delegates have been elected. Of these, nearly 550 are shown to be uninstructed. The New York delegation is placed in the "uninstructed" column, just as Tammany desired that it should be. It will readily be seen what potential strength Tammany will wield, with ninety votes which it stands ready to turn for or against any aspirant. No avowed candidate on the Democratic side has as many votes pledged to him as Tammany controls in New York. The possibilities of an alliance between the Tammany and Taggart factions, augmented by the votes of those states whose delegates openly or covertly sympathize with reactionary elements within the party, can be foreseen.

It may be taken for granted that Tammany has not started in to play a losing game. Tammany does not always win, but it does always fight in the open. It makes no specious promises. It never has anything to retract. In its present undertaking, as always, it serves notice upon its friends and its enemies as to its exact strategic position. It has set out to overthrow Wilsonism, which may appear to it to be a form of political theocracy especially repugnant to its sense of democracy, and it has as definitely declared its purpose to defeat, by whatever means may be presented, the enforcement of constitutional prohibition.

Paraguay's New President Speaks

FROM reports that have reached the United States summarizing the address of the President of Paraguay, in opening the sessions of the legislative bodies there last month, it becomes apparent that this country in the heart of the South American continent is passing through difficult times. Like other South American countries, it is feeling the economic effects of the war, but unlike some of the others, at least, it is apparently recovering from those effects only slowly, and with more or less discomfort. Dr. Jose P. Montero succeeded to the presidential office last June, on the passing of President Manuel Franco in the last year of his term, and the effort of the new incumbent, he intimates, has been to carry on the government in harmony with the plans which had been laid down by the Administration. The new President acknowledges regret, in particular, that the financial situation of the country is not more favorable, though he refuses to look upon an internal floating debt of not more than 17,000,000 pesos as a cause of actual discouragement. The item which demands most urgently to be met, he feels sure, is the salary list, for which the government

is in arrears of some 9,000,000 pesos. He gives hope, however, that the new Administration will find means of regulating the payments under this head before the end of the first quarterly period, now current. Encouragement for gradual improvement of the economic situation for Paraguayans is discovered in the natural resources of the country, of which the development as well as the value is enhanced by the conditions growing out of the war. Chief of these is to be noted the increased cost of the necessities of living, which has had its Paraguayan effect principally through the many articles and supplies which that country has been accustomed to import from abroad. The increased costs of all such supplies have been made all the more burdensome, of course, by the advance in exchange.

From the references of the President to the various activities of governmental departments, it appears that a special effort is being made through the agricultural bank to develop and improve the cultivation of the native fruits of the country, and, in particular, that some progress has been made in stimulating the production of cotton. The Administration definitely appreciates the possibilities along this line as a means of increasing the national wealth and prosperity, and appears sanguine of increasingly good results as time goes on. Improvement is noted also in respect to mail and wire communication. Extensions aggregating 1,473 kilometers have been made in the telegraphic lines of the southern section, and thirteen telegraph offices have been established. As for the mails, one gathers that the effort has been directed toward maintaining the amplest service compatible with the admittedly limited funds available for the purpose; but the President holds out the expectation of being able, before long, to begin a system of direct exchange with the Postal Union. Another project which he proposes to put into effect is a new program of sanitary protection, for which funds have already been voted, and the principal stations, the executive implies, are about to be opened.

In respect to foreign relations, a special mention of the aviation missions to the country from both Italy and Argentina indicates that remote Paraguay regards visitations of this kind as marked courtesies, showing an appreciation that is, perhaps, enthusiastic in proportion to the relative isolation of the country. Another sort of diplomatic contact with Argentina appears in the reference to the regulations imposed by that country with respect to persons of other nationality wishing to enter it. The fact that Paraguayan objection to these regulations, as not necessary for such near neighbors, was enough to secure immediate modification in her interest, is some indication of the friendly basis on which the two adjacent countries get along with one another.

On the whole, President Montero has made a rather frank disclosure of some rather serious difficulties which his country is now encountering. But he takes a courageous attitude toward them when he declares that Paraguayans must not forget that they occupy a unique position in contemporaneous life, that they must prove their right to existence by a maximum of effort, and that they must dwell in thought upon what they have been in the past only as a means of stimulating themselves to new effort in the present and the future. Such utterances testify to leadership of a sort that may accomplish much for Paraguay and its people, even against great odds.

The Crystal Palace

"ON JUNE 9, the King, accompanied by the Queen, will open the Crystal Palace, now the property of the Nation, and, after eight years' interval, the Handel Festival will be held again at the palace toward the end of the month. Another revival will be that of Brock's fireworks in the evenings, and other entertainments and amusements of many kinds are being arranged." It needed only such a notice as this in The Times and other papers to convince Londoners that the days of war were over indeed, and that the work of restoration and rehabilitation was coming on apace. The closing of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, during the war, and its requisition by the government were constant reminders to many hundreds of thousands that the times were out of joint.

For nearly seventy years now, the Crystal Palace at Sydenham has been a great institution. The story of its career is soon sketched: that Sir Joseph Paxton designed it for the Industrial Exhibition in 1851; that it was erected in Hyde Park, a marvel in glass and iron, some 1600 feet long, and regarded, at the time, as one of the wonders of the world; that, when the great exhibition was over, and the government declined to buy the building, "some enterprising gentlemen," set to work, formed a company, bought a wonderful tract of land on the heights of Sydenham, pulled down the palace in Hyde Park and, having engaged the services of Sir Joseph himself as the director of the enterprise, caused the palace to be reerected, greatly beautified and enlarged, on the site where it stands to this day.

Say, Paxton, truth,
Thou wondrous youth,
What stroke of art celestial,
What power was lent
You to invent
This combination crystal?

So did Thackeray write of it, and, indeed, the "combination crystal," to this day, although it has ceased to be the wonder it was half a century ago, is still a wonderful place to see, whether close at hand or afar off. The Crystal Palace, with its two great towers one at either end, nearly 300 feet high, is indeed a landmark. "Grace and elegance," writes a mid-Victorian enthusiast, "are certainly combined in the outline; and when the vast edifice reflects the rays of the sun, it sends forth millions of coruscations, and forms an object of surpassing brilliance." Elegance and all, it is a description accurate enough. If the full force of the name Crystal Palace is to be understood, a journey should be made, not to Sydenham, but, in almost an opposite direction, to the heights of Hampstead. Thence, on a late afternoon, as the sun is westerly, a wonderful sight may often be had. For there comes a time when the rays of the sun, just at the right angle, catch the Crystal Palace, and from the heights of Hampstead the whole great building, towers and all, seems to go up in a blaze of light.

As to the Crystal Palace at close quarters, any descrip-

tion, almost necessarily, resolves itself into a catalogue of great possessions, in some direction the superlative of their kind. There is the great Central Transept, the great orchestra, with its accommodation for 5000 persons, the great organ, with its 4598 pipes, the two great fountains, the two great towers, already noted, and the vast football ground, which, on those never-to-be-forgotten "cup tie days," welcomes with ease its 100,000.

And now, all this to be thrown open to the public, once again, with every attraction as it used to be, only better, from the Handel Festival to Brock's fireworks of a summer evening.

Editorial Notes

AERIAL routes are to be established between Alaska and the United States, and it is expected that the four or five-day steamer trip from Seattle to Skagway will be flown in ten hours. Plans include express and passenger as well as mail service. An aerial mail service between Seattle and Victoria, B. C., carrying United States mail for the Orient, saving twenty-four hours, is being planned for opening about July. The United States Aerial Mail Service is now two years old, and extensions are projected. Over Atlantic City, New Jersey, where the Pan-American Aeronautic Congress is being held, a man twice leaped from a plane 2000 feet in the air. In one case a new parachute arrangement, attached to his back, opened in two seconds, in the other, in three. Once he leaped from the cockpit. The second time he crawled out on the left wing and allowed the driver to "flip" him off. Both experiments were successful, the courageous person being described as alighting gracefully. Apparently he did not say how long those seconds really were, or why, in these days of revolutionary politics, he chose the left wing from which to be "flipped." But, all in all, aviation continues to show progress.

THE opening of the Royal Academy of Arts at Burlington House, in London, is always a dignified function. What is said in the banquetting chamber is heard in the street, and, in the case of Prince Albert's speech, will probably bear fruit on the road. Avoiding what he considered the higher branches of painting, as he felt it would be presumption on his part to tread even on the threshold of the Temple of Art, he suggested the revival of village sign-painting, and emblem lettering, conspicuously displayed: a welcome guide for the motorist or visitor in a strange country, where sometimes not even the name of the village can be discerned. In the neighborhood of Sandringham those village signs have been introduced, with success, and here and there in country lanes the work of artists may be found, which takes one back to the glories of the old coaching days.

THE possessor of a small back-yard garden had been accustomed annually, in the spring of the year, to order from a New England nursery a certain quantity of garden soil to replenish his tubs and borders. In the days before the war this would come in lavish barrels, good measure and pressed down. But, last year, there suddenly came a change over the face of things. When the soil arrived, in due course, the measure was found to be not so good, whilst the price was advanced some 50 per cent. This year, things were no better, but rather worse. Altogether soil must have gone up 100 per cent since the war. The owner of the back yard garden paid, of course. Had not everything gone up? But suddenly it occurred to him to ask, Why? Why had soil gone up? Was there, then, a soil shortage? Or what was the cause of it?

"TIRED of being plucked, the farmer has quit tilling the soil," is the caption under which a farmer's protest against present conditions appears in the editorial page of Labor. A good caption, but bad farming. For, in spite of all that can be said in sympathy for the farmer, together with other victims of the profiteers, when it comes to quitting the job the farmer is probably the very worker who will most quickly discover that it is impossible to get ahead by quitting. When mill and factory hands leave off work, it takes time for the effect of their idleness to make the industrial circuit and get back to themselves. But when a farmer quits, the results of inaction grow to visibility over night!

"I HAVE no hesitation in stating that my observation convinces me that the prohibition law, as enacted by our General Assembly in 1916, and as now administered, is highly beneficial to the masses of the people." So ran a recent statement on prohibition by the Governor of Virginia, and he went on to tell that he felt confident public sentiment was "strictly behind the law," and could be relied upon for "a vigorous and effective enforcement of it through the courts." No one ever doubted, of course, but it is good to see recorded such straightforward statements of fact.

SIXTY-FIVE lots of furniture and odds and ends from the former Kaiser's earlier haunts in Berlin were recently sold at auction, in New York City, for \$7877.50. An expert estimated that if they had been offered as the former property of some lesser person they might have brought about \$5000. The very drapings of the Throne Room went for \$35 each. The golden Prussian eagles on them averaged \$2.10. But then, all international exchange is low now.

Now it is the engineers of the United States who are undertaking to look over the presidential candidates from the standpoint of their professional interest. Well, presidents should hardly be elected on a basis of their readiness to favor the professional projects of any one class, yet if only enough classes challenge their fitness, the challenges can do no harm. Given enough classes represented, the challenges can only lead to the development of better presidential candidates.

It is a long time since one has heard of Mr. Dooley, though "Dooley" has become a pet name for "anything just like that." During the war there was a long silence, accounted for now by the statement, in Mr. Dooley's new confidences to the public, that "What with their gases and their bombs, war is no longer a career for a gentleman."